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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,443.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-30 P.M.				
20th June.	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9631
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th „	PERSIA	7851		
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MANMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7858		
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	9th July. 1909.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. „
DJEMNA	5,636	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	19th June 1908.
NERA	5,633	Boyer	17th July „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Magannini	15th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,380	Taccone	13th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 670	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	„ 908	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
REGINA	3,500	G. Bellotto	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	4,000	D. Pedoya	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 260.

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AGENT.
No. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur.	25th June 9 a. m.
LHASA	3,170	Fri.	19th June 6 a. m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON", 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 27th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	4,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Debcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5099	S. Olumuk	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5150	E. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† KAISER	2800	Pohlens	19th June.
* GOUVERNEUR	3400	Burmeister	29th June.
† REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobson	10th July.
PRASIDENT	3400	Muhlenar	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will call at Seychelles.
† Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);

LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	466	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	576	835	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	„

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Calcutta	..		June 26	....
City of Karachi	..		....	June 27
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 20	....
City of Paris	..	July 12	....	July 29
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug 8
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Nov. 8
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 16	....	Nov. 7
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 26
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 15
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1907	....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Feb. 3

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Non-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Bunder Returns. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Madeira Street.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
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Are ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

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A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
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Always for singing or playing.
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No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

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MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,526,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office,*

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
Kobe	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42|43, Church Gate Street.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "WEISSENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 19TH JUNE, 1908.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 211 of 1908.

(1) CHARLES AUGUSTUS THEODORE BREUL and (2) CHARLES WALLER BREUL, both of Bombay, European Merchants, carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style of "BREUL AND COMPANY" at Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

BHAMA PODO MUKERJI alias AMARNATH BANNARJI alias GOPALDAS RAMDHAN alias RAMCHAND MUNILAL, Agent of the firm of RAMLAL MUNILAL of Kunch, (a bogus firm) Hindu Inhabitant, at present an under-trial prisoner in the Alipur Central Jail, at Calcutta .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 14th day of April, 1908, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,579-15-1 for debt and interest and costs taxed at Rs. 647-11-0, making together the sum of Rs. 9,227-10-1 and whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 27th day of March, 1908, the undermentioned moveable property was attached, viz:—

1. A gold Waist Belt with Green Cloth.
2. A gold Waist Chain.
3. A gold Neck Ornament.
4. A gold Chain with Tavis.
5. A gold Chain.
6. Two gold Armlets.
7. Five gold Wristlets.
8. Three gold Bazu-Buns.
9. A diamond (size of Bajri).
10. Three small pieces of gold.

And whereas by a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 8th June, 1908, the Sheriff of Bombay has been directed TO SELL the property abovestated for the satisfaction of the said Decree for Rs. 9,227-10-1, interest and costs and also for the satisfaction of the Decree in suit No. 911 of 1907 for Rs. 5,115-9-8, interest and costs.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) under and by virtue of the said warrant for sale the Sheriff of Bombay, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises of Seth Sobhagmull Golecha, at No. 468, Sheik Memon Street, Mumbadevi, Motibazar, otherwise called Javeri-bazar, outside the Fort, the said attached property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decrees and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1908.

DWARKAHDAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 975 of 1907.

MAHOMED BIN HOOSEIN MATAR, of Bombay, Arab, residing at Pydhoni, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

(1) GULABCHAND HIRABHAI GHELABHAI and (2) A boy unnamed; the son of HIRABHAI GHELABHAI, being the heirs of the said Hirabhai Ghelabhai, both residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort, Bombay, and both minors by their guardian as litem WILLIAM JAMES HOWARD, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Commissioner of the Honourable Court, residing at Apollo Chambers within the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1908, and the order of the same Court bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1908, appointing me Special Commissioner. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hirabhai Ghelabhai deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 12th day of December, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my office, within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1908.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner.

MESSRS. GLAZEBROOK, TEJPAL AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 31st May, 1908, Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL has RETIRED from the abovenamed firm which will henceforth be continued and carried on by the other partners therein, Messrs. N. S. GLAZEBROOK and NARANJI DWARKADAS alone.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
by his constituted Attorney.

E. PHILIP COMBER,
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Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette

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Total Assets exceed
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Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ECZEMA DROVE HIM TO DESPAIR

Hand Became Swollen and Very Red and Painful—Arm Gradually Affected Up to Elbow—Impossible to Give Idea of Agony Undergone for Three Years—Doctor and Very Many Remedies Fail.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling in my right hand, which became red and very painful and irritating. This swelling spread gradually up the arm until it reached the elbow. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the three years that this eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor for four weeks in the provinces, where I was living at the time, and the treatment he put me under was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I happened to catch sight of an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies, and there I read of a case of eczema having been cured by the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. The case was so similar to my own that I thought I would at least make one more try to get my arm right. I bought the whole treatment of the chemist, and I persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to any one, and the relief I felt myself was great. I should not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. My experience with the other remedies for eczema—and I should think I tried them all—enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. By the doctor's orders I was keeping my arm in a sling for many months, but the sling was soon dispensed with when I started with Cuticura. I persevered with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills for about a couple of months, using in all two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura in skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me, but because of the benefit I knew has accrued from its use in other cases. Mr. T. S. Gillard, 3, Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, Nov. 19, '06."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; F. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. For Free Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

B.G.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jenkins House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and artistic designed teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Robert, Breslaur and others, also open carved blackwood chiffonnier, writing desk, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables, tiled-top teapoys, chiffonneirs and cabinets, corner cabinets, bead chicks, miror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, combination dressing and washband tables, book cases, carpets, table and hanging windproof lamps, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateware by Reed and Barton, Walker and Hall, marble-clock, large ice-box with refrigerator, Chubb's safe with Chubb's lock, pasteur filter books, table ornaments and flower-vases, nearly new ebonised cottage piano by H. Hicks and Sons in good order, porcelain small vases, painted with coats of arms of all nations, phonograph, nearly new, gent's Centaur bicycle, perambulator, etc., the property of Captain J. S. Crapper and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom suite of sofas, and chairs, almiras, cupboards, writing, dressing, and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and book-stand, iron safe, tables, teapoys, quarter and half plate cameras, 1 set prismatic compass and clinometer, 6 Volumes Modern Electric Practice.

1 Very old English-made table clock by Barraud and Lund, Cornhill, London, 1379,

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram,
1 glass fronted brougham.

Auction SALE of Structure Known as the Skating Rink for Removal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in separate lots, the structure known as the Skating Rink on the Cruikshank Road, Esplanade, consisting of 13 girders of 3 inches by 1½ inch T-iron, each of 60 feet span with the supporting posts 23 feet high from shoe plates, about 500 running feet, of corrugated iron fencing, 8 feet high with the wood posts and framing, about 8,000 square feet of teakwood flooring boards of 3, 4 and 5 inches wide and 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved with the 5 by 3 rafters.

The structure is admirably adopted for a store or godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SERIAH WOOD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on account and risk of the concerned:

36 tons seriah wood of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

On account of the Underwriters—

Ex. s. s. "Mongolia" one case damaged volumeters.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order,

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order,

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of China Marbles, Composition for application to Leather, Boot Protectors and Iron Nails.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Moosaji Bhaijibhoy:—

101. No. 1 to 10—10 cases China Marbles, No. 1 and 4.

On account and risk of Abdool Hoosein Nazerali Gheewala:

111. No. 1 to 2—2 Casks composition for application to leather.

On account and risk of the Universal Trading Co.—

82. No. 1 to 50—50 Packages boot protectors.

365. No. 1 to 4—4 cases iron nails.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Purbadevi Road, near Dhun Mill, Parel, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instruction from Mr. Mahomed Abdul Waheb Moochari, and on account and at the risk of Abdulla bin Essa bin Ali bin Nasar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, within the Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1908, at 4 p.m., the following parcels of pearls:—

1. One parcel of Jeevan pearls, weighing 1,222 chows and 92½ docras.
2. One parcel of Golva pearls, weighing 805 Chows and 74½ docras.
3. One parcel of Asmani pearls, weighing 285 chows and 99 docras.

The goods can be viewed after making previous appointment with the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

SOLICITED AT A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own fence, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Re. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoeline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Re. 1-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BAZAR, P. O. Amrita (JESSORE.)

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF

ARTICLES,

BY

HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the *Bombay Gazette.*

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Re. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequ

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

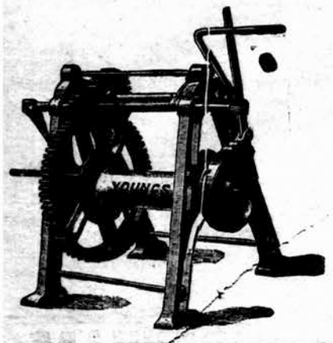
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

Per Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of o erwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be prodiced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE French mail steamer Salazie, 2,113 tons Captain Ailland arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3,560 tons Captain H. Sandstedt arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa 3,525 tons Captain R. Kedslie will sail to-day for Calcutta via. coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. C. L. Stranack as a passenger.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 17th June 1908 should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has further been decided that Tuesday, and Wednesday, 16th and 17th June 1908, were non-weather working days in the stream.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, from Simla, June 18:—

Storm Signal—Lower Warning Signal Cyclonic Storm disappeared.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBetry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 18

Anchendale . 2568 McClare .....W & A G & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1189 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...2588 Schmake.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosa & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
Gaiscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mohammadi...1252 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Co
Marienfels ...3560 Sandstedt .....W & A Graham & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Nowahera.....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Oriental .....3885 Palmer .....P & O Co
Rydal Hall...2139 Jones.....K Nixon & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Sandon Hall...3293 Main.....K Nixon & Co
Salazie.....2668 Ailland.....M Maritimes & Co
Thornbeck ...2248 Shotton.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart.	3757	M'pherson, A'werp		25-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer Dunkirk		28-6	F M & Co
C & R Delta ...	4780	Snow	Shanghai...	8-7	P & O Co
D & E Nerbudda...	1960	Sewell...	P Gulf...	22-6	M M & Co
F Orissa.....	3523	Keddie	Calcutta.....	19-6	M M & Co
K Castello ...	2309	Runton...	Hull	24-6	F Muir & Co
L Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	6-7	Bombay Co
M Ras Bera	2497	Morris ...	Repairing ...		S Wallace & Co
N Courland...	760	Ebrahim ...	K'chi	23-6	Bo S N Co Ld
O Shandon ...	2466	Stibs	Port Said	21-6	W & A G & Co
Q Kaiser.....	1713	Pahlenz...	Z'bar ...	19-6	A Strandes

Offside N

Kola.....	510	Cole...	Persian Gulf	18-6	M M & Co

Offside P

Swaledale..2347	Trachy..	Aberdeen...		18-6	W & A G & Co

M W D'D

Borderer.....2835	Black ...	Java...	20-6 T Morrison & Co
Indravati ... 513	Fakeera		N F Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri 553	Mahomed.....		N F Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ... 524	Mahomed	Karachi	20-6 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia....3253	Kelso...	L'pool...	25 6 W & A G & Co
2 Bezwada..327	Carey.....	K'chi.....	20-6M M & Co
3 Mazagon 3279	Lowe	Calcutta...	27-6 M M & Co
5 Nursai ...2370	Clingan...	Calcutta...	20-6 T M & Co
7 Silesia...3340	Radonicich...	Kobe...	24-6 A L S N Co
8 Rajah...2636	Morgan...	Java...	21-6T Morrison & Co
9 Oceana ...3507	Hayward ...	London	20 6 P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Cal'ta	4786	Rae	L'pool 26-6 K N & Co
12 Marmora...5239	Weston	Shanghai...	24-6 P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....841	Rothwell ..	K'chi ...	19-6 M M & Co
15 Wellington.3626	Hasking...	Hamburg.	19-6 J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Marienfels s	Sandstedt.....	Hamburg May 16
18	Salazie s	Ailland.....	Marseilles, June 3

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Swaledale s	Trachy.....	Port said
	Amatonga s.....	Largo	Portsaid
	Capri s.....	Dominco	Hongkong
	Naderi s	Grey.....	Jedah, &c
	Moshtari s	Gore.....	Persian Gulf, &c
	Bezwada s	Carey	Karachi
	Kasara s	Outbush	Persian Gulf, &c

The Steamer Orissa Kedslie, for Calcutta, &c. obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The Steamer Masagon, for Calcutta, &c. began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Forbes arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Macintyre left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Colaba arrived at Hull on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chyebassa arrived at Port said on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia outward bound passed Suez on the 17th and is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 27th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
11	Aparima	London
15	Lindale	Negapatam

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
14	Historian	H Byle	Liverpool
15	Sirdhana	E J Gors	Moulmein
	Paknam	B Marier	Chittagong
	Magician	Mokes	East London
	Fazilka	J Wilson	Bombay
	Zoroaster	J Irvan	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

16	Umta	R Phillips	Bombay
	Itola	A E Stebbing	Mauritius
	Flamings	J Mackintosh	Colombo
	Scindia	A G Abbots	Akyab

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 18

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—150 bales wool, B Hurbham; 5 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 51 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co,

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ivydene s—150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 845 cwt wheat, W and A Graham and Co: 2,000 cwt castoreseed, 203 cwt gum, David Sassoon and Co; 13 bales coir yarn, and 96 cwt nuxvomica Volkart Bros; 1 1-4 cwt ivory, B E Parsaya.

Oceana s—1 case ivory, A Ahmed.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—1,200 cwt myrabeNams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—440 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 1,000 tons Manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 bales hemp, B Reeve and Co; 40 cwt kajoo G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—50 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co; 10 cases twist, Schroder Smidt and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales hemp, G Maddowjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,631 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brother; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—960 cwt poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Silesia s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 200 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silesia s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton. M B Kaisha.

BENGAL FISH INDUSTRY.

Practical effect has now been given to the development of the fisheries of Bengal, says the "Englishman" for on Sunday last the steam trawler, "Golden Crown," purchased by the Bengal Government as an experiment, went out to sea on her first fishing trip. She is expected back on the 2nd July, and will land her first catch of the finny tribe at Princep Ghat landing stage. From the results of the first venture in steam trawler fishing, we shall be able to form some idea as to whether the new departure has a lucrative future before it. That the waters of Bengal abound in fish suitable for consumption has long been recognised; but as a rule fishing operations have been confined to ponds, rivers and estuaries; and even these have not been exploited on anything like a system: fishing having been done in the haphazard manner peculiar to the people of the land. No attempt has been made at pisciculture, there is no "close time," with the result that the supply of fish has always been spasmodic, and confined to certain well known species and varieties. When it is remembered that fish is a general article of food throughout the Province of Bengal, and is highly prized by all especially by the Bengali and Urya-speaking peoples (we have Mr. K. G. Gupta's authority for this) it is astonishing that a development of the kind which the advent of the steam trawler "Golden Crown" promises, was not undertaken years ago. Deep-sea fishing, of course, has been unknown to the people of Bengal; though they value highly salt-water of every kind. "Nenamach," as they call salt-water fish, always commands a higher price than fresh-water fish in Calcutta; but the efforts to obtain supplies have been of a spasmodic kind. All previous attempts appear to have proved a financial failure, and the reason is not far to seek: it was the absence of efficient transport facilities.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, in his very comprehensive report (to which reference was made by us when issued) has some very interesting remarks on the carriage of fish. He tells us that Calcutta is dependent on up-country stations for its main supply of fish. "All the principal stations on the Ganges in Behar," he says, "such as Arrah, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Colgong, Sahebgunj and Rajmehal, send regular consignments of good carps, chiefly to Calcutta, but also to Hughli and Burdwan. Fish is also sent by rail to Calcutta from Chandpur in Balasore, and occasionally from Puri and the Chilka Lake, but only in the cold weather." Kulna is another centre of export of fish to Calcutta. That delicious but very boney fish, the Hilsa, comes from Damukdia and Goalundo, often packed in ice during the rains when this fish is in season. Unfortunately, our railways do not provide refregerating vans for the carriage of fish, meat, fruit and culinary vegetables. If they did, and fixed a reasonably special low rate of freight, there would spring up an enormous trade in these commodities. But our railways do not go out of their way to attract traffic. The transport of food-stuffs (outside of cereal grains) should, one would think, form an important part of railway administration, but it does not. In the matter of fish consumption, Mr. Gupta remarks, as being "worthy of note," that in Lower Bengal and Orissa, Brahmins and Vaishnavas as such, do not eschew fish, but on the contrary, indulge in it as freely as the other castes." Indeed, he points out that the population of the province being 50 1-2 millions the number of those who do not eat fish is only about 7 millions, or 14 per cent. This leaves 86, or say 80 per cent. in round numbers, or 40 millions of the population or fish eaters. And allowing only 2 chittaks (about 4 ounces) per head per day for 320 days in the year (the remainder being days when Hindus are forbidden to eat fish), it would require 40 million maunds (equal to about 1,428,571 tons) of fish to meet the annual consumption of the province "From nearly every district," says Mr. Gupta, "there is the same complaint, that the supply of fish is wholly inadequate to the demand."

Steamers, Mr. Gupta says, are seldom used for the conveyance of fresh fish. The passenger launches that ply on the Hooghly might be of great use for bringing fish up to Calcutta, "but they are avoided by the fish dealers owing to the rapacity and highhandedness of the clerks and crews in charge, a bad instance of which was personally witnessed by my assistant, and which was brought to the notice of the authorities concerned." On the subject of transport facilities generally, we cannot do better then quote Mr. Gupta, who says: "With the exception of the occasional use of ice in packing fish for the Calcutta market, no other form of cool storage is known or practised, and no launches and steamers are employed in collecting the catches from the fishing centres, nor are any special facilities offered by the railway for the conveyance of fresh fish, except the provision of separate wagons furnished with racks, but these too, are not always forthcoming." Is it any wonder that the fish industry of Bengal is in its present crude and unsatisfactory condition? If the trawler "Golden Crown" proves a success, there ought before long to be a fleet of these working in the Bay of Bengal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LESLIE—DUNCAN—June 3, at Khargpur, by the Rev W. K. Firminger, M. A., David, eldest son of G. D. Leslie, R.A., to Effie, daughter of the late G. R. Duncan, and of Mrs. Duncan, Khargpur.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—May 16, at Hollington, Sussex, May Onslow, wife of Major F. W. Birch, 30th Punjabis.

FLYNN—June 1, at Wazirabad, hoemorrhagical apoplexy, Ioline Veda, wife of W. S. Flynn, Loco. Department, Lahore, and only daughter of J. H. Falloon, Station Master, Wazirabad, aged 19 years.

ST. PETER—June 1, at the Convent ...esus and Mary Simla, Rev. Mother St. Peter (formerly of Bombay and Lahore) in her 73rd year.

FERGUSON—June 12, at Dummagudem, A. A. Ferguson, I.C.S., Head Assistant, Bhadrachellam Taluq, of sun stroke.

WIGGINS—June 12, at Cuddalore N. T., Mr. J. Wiggins, Reserve and Store Inspector of Police, aged 53 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EGYPTIAN TROPHIES CIGARETTES.

Made only from carefully cured perfectly handled Turkish leaf—pure, ripe and mellow—blended after years of careful experiment to produce a uniformly mild full flavoured and fragrant

CIGARETTE.

Finest Large	... per box of 100 Rs.	6-0
Finest Medium	... " " "	5-8
Extra Fine Large	... " " "	5-0
Extra Fine Medium	... " " "	4-8
Fine Large	... " " "	3-8
Fine Medium	... " " "	3-0

SOLE AGENTS:

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 2-26m., 3-22a. Low water, 8-15m., 9-48a.

P. and O steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Indian Hotels Company, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m.

City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p. m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45. p.m.

Football, The Harwood League, Rovers vs Royal Scots' B. Team. Cooperage, 6 p. m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, June 20.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 3-29m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-14m., 10-55a.

Sunday, June 21.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 4-37m., 5-11a.; Low water, 10-25m., 11-57a.

Monday, June 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 5-56m., 6-10a.; Low water, 11-48m.

Tuesday, June 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-19m., 7-13a.; Low water, 0-54m., 1-12a.

Wednesday, June 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 8-32m., 8-12a. Low water, 1-46m., 2-20a.

Thursday, June 25.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-29m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 3-18a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Salazie" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. tomorrow, the 20th instant instead of the 19th current as previously notified. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands, India, and Japan close at 8 a.m. the same day.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....	The Liberty Bell.....Sousa
Overture.....	Barbier de Seville...Rossini
Valse	Tause Geister.....Vollstedt
Selection	The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Ein Idyll	Waldesflustern .....Csilbulka
Selection	A Country Girl ...Monekton
Descriptive Piece..	Phantom Brigade..Myddleton

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th June on 504·75 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Rent-mated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,55,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	332	503	8	840
For previous 23 weeks of half year	34,21,323	57,57,849	83,216	92,62,347
Total for 23 weeks ..	35,91,323	60,13,849	87,216	97,21,347
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,77,133	2,36,050	2,400	5,15,591
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	351	466	5	1,022
Total to corresponding date do. ..	3,60,513	21,52,399	24,921	1,06,80,809

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 54,891
Do. to date..... " 9,59,462

TELEGRAPHIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

IT has been raining more incessantly, since yesterday noon. The streets are flooded and the tram service stopped. The storm signal was hoisted at river stations.

LATER.

It is still raining heavily here. The streets are so flooded that the Tramways service is completely suspended.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The depression which lay over the Sunderbands yesterday is now of considerable intensity and appears moving in a northerly direction, its centre being close to Jessore. It has given general rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal and the Orissa Coast, the fall at Calcutta being 12 inches. Rain has also occurred in Burma and South Bihar, also at few stations in the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has not given much rain to-day; it has been confined chiefly to light falls in the western districts of the Peninsula. It has also occasioned light rain at a few stations in Rajputana, Central India and Kathiawar, while under the influence of the depression in North-East India, light rain has fallen in the east of the Central Provinces.

Skies continued cloudy, and only a few stations in the Punjab and West United Provinces now report clear skies. There has also been a marked increase in the humidity, but the air is still drier than usual in parts of the United and Central Provinces and the Punjab.

The principal rainfall amounts are Mergui, two inches; Tavoy, three inches; Rangoon, Bassein and Yamethin, one inch; Akyab, four inches; Toungoo, Tejpur and Shillong, one and a half inches; Cherrapoonjee, Saugor Island and Balasore, two inches; Calcutta, twelve inches; Chittagong, Burdwan and Cuttack, one inch; Gorakhpur, three inches; Sirsa, Kotah, Rajkot, Mercara and Calicut, one inch. There has been a large fall in the temperature in the United Provinces, in the eastern districts of which, as well as in Orissa, the weather is now considerably cooler than usual, but the temperature continues in excess in East Central India and north of the Central Provinces of the Punjab.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, North-East India, Orissa, and the West Coast of the Peninsula and a few falls in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India and the Central Provinces. Thunderstorms and duststorms are probable in Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th June 1908 was 29·658 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line steamer "Braunfels," which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, reports having experienced stormy monsoon. The Hall Line steamer "Sandon Hall," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, had fresh monsoon dull rough weather, and heavy sea. The Hansa Line steamer "Marienfels," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, met strong monsoon and rough sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla rain gauge In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	4 64	5 24	5 93
Wednesday, 17th June 1908	4 12	2 80	1 94
Total	8·76	8·04	7·87
Up to same date last year...	10·05	9·74	9·64

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total 1906.	Corrpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	3 40	7 3	5 51	12 60

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on THURSDAY, 18th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 1·05 inches of rain. Moderate cloud has spread over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally higher than usual both during the day and at night. Winds are easterly in the south-east. Central Punjab, but are northerly in the north and south-westerly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0·11 inch of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are heavily overcast at Allahabad but are clear or only moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is now normal except at Jhansi and Mainpuri where a defect is still shown. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is now low at Allahabad but continues generally in slight excess elsewhere, while the minimum is generally normal. Winds are easterly or southerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 0·96 inch of rain and Ajmere 0·10 inch. Cloud has increased in Lower Sind and skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the whole division. Humidity has increased except at Jaipur where it is still in defect, and is now normal or in excess. Day temperature is above the average in North Rajputana but night temperature is low at Kotah owing to the rainfall. Winds are south-easterly at Ajmere but south-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen over the division, the largest amounts being Surat 1·50 inches, Veraval 0·67 inch, Rajkot 0·89 inch. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Winds are south-westerly.

Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen at a few places, the largest amount being 0·20 inch at Raipur. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is either normal or in defect. Temperature is high during the day but at night it is generally equal to the average. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General though light rain has fallen, the largest amount being 0·70 inch at Ratnagiri. Cloud has decreased in the south and skies are moderately to heavily overcast over the whole of the Konkan. The moisture in the air is equal to the average and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly or southerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·20 inch of rain and Belgaum 0·30 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect and usual temperature conditions prevail. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Arabian Sea has disappeared. Rainfall has extended into the interior, but it has decreased considerably on the West Coast, no station reporting even one inch. Pressure conditions are favourable for further extension of the monsoon current into the central parts of the Country.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in Rajputana, Kathiawar, Gujarat and Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire 16th	90·6	83·1	...	0·00
Jask	92·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat	103·3	89·6	...	0·00
Multan	114·1	89·0	...	0·03
Rawalpindi	111·2	80·1	...	0·00
Lahore	108·9	83·2	...	0·50
Sirsa	111·2	75·1	1·05	2·47
Ambala	102·5	87·0	...	0·26
Delhi	...	...	...	...
Agra	108·0	88·0	0·11	0·14
Mainpuri	105·3	86·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	108·3	87·6	...	0·00
Cawnpore	97·9	82·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	93·6	79·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	112·6	90·3	...	0·00
Karachi	95·9	84·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	105·2	82·7	0·10	0·10
Jaipur	106·2	83·1	...	0·06
Kotah	107·9	78·1	0·96	0·96
Bhuj	...	...	...	...
Dwarka	86·3	81·7	...	0·23
Veraval	83·7	80·3	0·67	1·54
Rajkot	91·4	76·2	0·89	2·63
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	78·5	0·18	0·23
Surat	90·1	77·1	1·50	1·98
Ahmedabad	92·6	79·2	0·07	0·12
Deesa	101·3	81·9	...	0·00
Necmuch	96·0	75·7	0·10	1·20
Indore	95·6	76·1	...	1·56
Jubbulpore	106·0	81·6	...	0·04
Saugor	104·1	80·0	0·03	0·03
Hoshangabad	99·1	80·4	...	0·24
Khandwa	100·7	78·1	...	1·38
Akola	100·7	76·1	0·48	2·28
Amraoti	98·8	75·8	0·43	0·41
Nagpur	97·6	81·6	...	0·32
Chanda	99·5	81·5	...	2·20
Raipur	99·7	75·1	0·20	0·75
Bombay	85·9	78·6	0·12	9·04
Ratnagiri	89·3	78·4	0·70	11·07
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	86·3	77·5	0·33	3·44
Malegaon	93·4	70·1	...	0·23
Ahmednagar	89·

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

EDUCATION IN CEYLON.

The "Ceylon Observer" :—Education in Ceylon has for sometime past been too one sided, if we examine the facts made known in the comprehensive letter elsewhere from the Rev. G. J. Trimmer (Chairman of the Jaffna District, Wesleyan Mission.) Mr. Trimmer makes very clear that Mr. Garrett had not erred in the direction of not consulting his fellow-managers over the grievances complained of: there had, it appears, been abundant consultation and action taken, in the interest of Schools in Tamil districts and Vernacular Schools far away from Colombo. But rebuff after rebuff was received from the highest authorities in the land; the Board of Education, too, has proved too narrow to assist in the cause (the only unofficials not being allowed to initate discussion) while the more representative and yet less immediately influential Educational Association seems to have been too wrapt up in the interests of English Schools, mainly in and near Colombo. The appeal to the public through the press has been made only as a last resort; and Mr. Timmer's letter appears very opportunity on the day when the Governor has been visiting Mr. Harward's office—enquiring into educational matters for himself? We trust His Excellency will give the letter in question the attention that a Missionary Educationalist of so many years' local (town and provincial) experience deserves. Frequent changes in the Code might to be put an end to for a reasonable space of time—three years, at least, if five be too much to expect. And if there be a better way to arrive at a new Code (enabling this permanency) than by appointing a throughly independent Commission (with men on it who know the country and are not ignorant of educational work) to inquire into the whole question, well—we are open to conviction! While English Schools may—nay, always, must be—important, in a Colony where English-speaking increases year by year, they are not yet "the" important element in the education of the inhabitants of the Colony as a whole. Some, like Mr. Trimmer, would be content to let those schools do without grants altogether (that is, if Government shut up its own Revenue-supported schools at the same time!)—if only a decent Code and fair grants were provided for Vernacular Education.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS.

The "Madras Mail" :—On the 18th and 19th April last the Convention Committee of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad adopted certain proposals for the definition of the objects of the Congress and the limitation of its membership to those who would subscribe to the objects and to the Constitution and rules then formulated. At the time, only a brief summary of the proceedings was made available, but details of the Constitution have now been issued, and they will be found on another page. The objects of the Congress are clearly defined as "the attainment of a system of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a partiei-pation in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members." It is true that much must change and many years elapse before India is fitted for government on a system at all similar to that obtaining in the self-government Colonies, but the effort to attain it "by constitutional means, by bring about a steady reform of the existing system of administration, and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial, resources of the country" is compatible with both loyalty to the British Crown and enlightered self-interest. Whether the Congress will realise the necessity of caution and patience in the pursuit of its objects is, however, another question, and there is little reason to believe that the political condition of India will improve enough to justify the granting of any large measure of the any extensive concessions demanded. Much will depend on the use made of such concessions as are from time to time made, for if the political power granted in the future to Indians is directed against the Government there will necessarily be an end of progress, and possibly a reaction. But these things are with the future, and for the present it must be a source of satisfaction to reasonable persons of all classes that the Congress has defined its objective as Colonial self-government, rejecting the visionary ideal of absolute autonomy.

The statement of the objects of the Congress would, however, have been useless if acceptance of the aims of the body as a whole had not been made obligatory on every delegate. To this there was naturally a good deal of opposition, but the Congress was instituting merely that test to which every organised body, whether it be a Parliament or a Political League, requires its members to submit. Some sort of declaration of agreement with the main objects of the Congress was necessary lest the work of the organisation be hampered and its reputation suffer by the excesses of persons not genuinely representative of the body to which they belonged. The system of permitting practically anyone to arrive at the Congress as a delegate has been the subject of adverse criticism in these columns and elsewhere and it is satisfactory to find that the limitation of the electorate has at last been carried out, though, in our opinion, further restriction would have been desirable. By Article 20 of the Constitution the right of electing delegates is vested exclusively in the British Committee of the Congress, the Provincial, District and other Congress Committees or Associations formed or affiliated in accordance with the Rules, and such other political or public Associations of more than three years' standing as may be recognised for the purpose by the Provincial Congress Committee of the Province to which the Association belongs, provided that no Association of this class shall be recognised unless, by a Resolution passed at a General Meeting, it accepts the statement of the objects of the Congress. This will exclude some of the more irresponsible of the delegates, and to that extent the Congress will gain; but we believe that as time goes on it will be found necessary to insist on some qualification for the electorate in addition to the mere membership of an Association secured by a small subscription. In the early days of the Congress it was practically a public meeting, and if its organisers did not precisely go into the highways and hedges and compel persons to come in, they were glad of any sympathiser. That state of affairs continued much too long, but now that the Congress has been given a Constitution, further discrimination is inevitable. The closer it comes to practical matters, the more important will it be to exclude the irresponsible and unqualified and their nominees.

The Rules laid down seem to provide effective checks on the disorderly element, which, however, will not be so strongly represented in future Congresses as it was at Surat. The President or Chairman is given power to deal summarily and finally with all questions of procedure and order and to adjourn the Congress in case of serious disturbances, while the closure is introduced to deal with vexatious debates, and provision is made for the ejection of ill-conducted members. On the whole, the Convention Committee has done its work well, and as the Provincial gatherings are to be subject to the same Rules, the approaching Conference in Madras will illustrate the good effects of the new regulations. If zeal does not overcome patience, if the Congress refrains from trying to build up an indigenous political structure on narrow and rather infirm foundations, it should become a more useful and influential body than it has hitherto been.

A NEW MUSKETRY COURSE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The Army Council have authorised the execution of an entirely new course of Musketry by certain selected units, and it is understood that should the experiment prove successful the new course will be taken into general use next year. The course is divided into six parts.

Part I comprises six practices called "grouping" and "application." The former is intended to test the soldier's skill in aiming and pressing the trigger, and fine, clear days are to be selected for the practices, so as to eliminate the effect of changes in wind and light. The test of a man's skill is to be the smallness of his group of shots, and is irrespective of their position with relation to the bull's eye. The abnormal size of a group will be due to inconsistency of aim, unsteadiness at the moment of firing, or the inaccuracy of the rifle and ammunition. The position of the group, other than central, will be attributable to the prevalence of wind, incorrect sighting, the throw of the rifle, or pulling or jerking on the part of the firer. In this way it is thought that the instructor will be able to detect the faults of the firer. Marking is carried out as follows:—The "groups" are measured by wire rings of 4, 8, and 12in. in diameter, counting 25, 20 and 15 points respectively, while 10 points are allowed for a ring with one "wide" shot. Only those men who make good "groups" will be allowed to go on with the "application" practices. The rifles of men who make bad "groups" are to be tested; if nothing is wrong with the rifles the men's methods of aiming must be overhauled. This all sounds exceedingly complicated, and it would seem that if long ranges are to be used very few men are likely to get even ten points. The Sub-Target Machine would, apparently give just as good test of a man's ability to aim correctly and to press his trigger without bobbing or jerking, and it strikes one as not altogether practical to give a man the same value for a "group" on the edge of the target, as for one close to the bull. Suppose, for instance a man, firing at a first-class target, keeps just on the edge of the Inner, it would require a ring of 5 feet in diameter to cover his group. Another man might put all his shots on the outside edge of the target, but if they were all on one side and about the same elevation he might make a much better "group" from the marking point of view. In fact it will pay better to err consistently though freely, than to keep nearer the centre of the target but with a more diverse pattern. The "application" practices are to be used to study the effects of wind and light, and the methods of count eracting them by means of the fine adjustment and the wind-gauge. Three attempts are allowed to classify in Part I, the "minimum" score to escape being a third-class are 30 points in practices I-III, and 50 points in the remaining practices.

Part II consists of various practices at figure targets, and, in the case of the last two practices, at silhouetted figures, life size. These practices include "slow" fire at the rate of one round in 20 seconds, "rapid" at the rate of one round in 5 or 7 seconds, snap-shooting and crossing targets. Part III consists of "fire practices for the purpose of testing a man's ability to shoot," whatever this may mean; we should have thought his ability to do so would have been sufficiently tested in Part 1. However, Part III is to be the test for classification; it is to be made as short as possible so as to allow all units to fire it under the most favourable conditions, during the summer months, so that every man will have a fair chance of earning his proficiency pay. Part IV is to consist of individual field practices, Part V of fire disection practices as a preliminary exercise for company officers and section leaders, in directing and controlling fire previous to carrying out Part VI, which is to consist of collective field practices, commencing with simple exercises framed to show the power of the rifle as regards its penetration and "maximum" rate of fire, to be followed by demonstrations to study the effect of fire and the "grouping" and application of collective fire. One would have thought that the penetration of the rifle and the "maximum" rate of fire were points that could have best been demonstrated in some of the individual practices, so as to leave more time to the very important matter of applying collective fire to the best advantage. The allotment of ammunition is as follows:—Part I, 30 rounds, Part II, 75 rounds; Part III, 35 rounds; Part IV, 35 rounds; Parts V, 5 rounds; Part VI, 50 rounds; Surplus 20 rounds; total 250. The surplus ammunition is to be available for the repetition of preliminary practices, testing rifles, occasional shots further training of indifferent shots, and voluntary practice, which however, is not to exceed more than 10 rounds per rifle on charge. Men are not to fire in Part VI if they haue fired more than 20 rounds in repetition of preliminary practices. Men of the machine-gun detachment are not to fire in Parts IV and VI, the ammunition thus saved being used for machine-gun practice.

It is obvious from the above that we are threatened with a complete revolution in the methods of carrying out the annual musketry course in the British Army, and the result of the experiment will naturally be followed with keen interest by all soldiers. Things are wont to sound more complicated on paper than they are in actual practice, and a careful test of the new course may show that it is simple enough to carry out, and really enables a higher degree of training to be imparted to the men. It sounds, certainly, as if the new system of marking by "group" would be somewhat complicated and would lead to repetitions and waste of time in testing rifles, but, of course, experience may show that that is not really the case. The great thing in any well-devised musketry course is to make it as interesting as possible to the men firing, and as little irksome as possible to those who have to superintend, work the targets, check the hits and so on. In this respect the "group" system may prove and advantage as, presumably individual shots will not be signalled, only the result of the series of shots being sent down to the firing point. Part IV, the individual field practices, should prove very useful in preparing men for Part VI, and the allotment of so many as 85 rounds to field practices is to be welcomed, as, too, is the very liberal allowance of 250 rounds for the whole course.

It was proposed to introduce the new timing of the Bombay Mail train from Madras on the 1st July, but as the G. I. P. Railway has not got its new Time Table ready, the alteration of the hour of departure—from 7-15 P.M. to 9-15 P.M.—will not be made until the 1st August.

Mr. Joseph Bosley, the mendicity officer, who died last month was so successful inputting down the begging nuisance in London that, on his retirement, Sir Albert de Rutzen publicly presented him with a cheque representing the subscription of some of his many admirers. Mr. Bosley, who was known as the "Trumps' Terror," knew every professional beggar in London, and they knew him, running off as soon as they saw him. Among the mendicants with whom Mr. Bosley had had dealings was a man called the "Soapsuds King," because he made a fine art of shamming most realistic fits with a small piece of soap in the mouth. One beggar was found to be earning £300 a year from his West-End pratices.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

First Signs of the Monsoon.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 16th June give the following details :—

KARACHI.

No rain during week. River at Bukkur on 14th, plus 8 feet 9 3/5 inches against plus 10 feet 9 3/5 inches on same date last year. Spring crops flourishing. Harvesting in progress in Sujaval, Mirpur Sakro, Karachi and Ghorabari talukas and commenced in Mirpur Batoro and Jati talukas. Karif operations progressing except in Karachi and Kohistan talukas. Seedlings withering for want of sufficient water in parts of Jati and Tatta talukas; elsewhere germination continues satisfactory. Transplantation in progress where water is available. Fodder-supply adequate except in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro and Kohistan talukas. Deficiency of water causing much anxiety to cultivators. Drinking water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition and sufficient.

LARKANA.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice continues. Transplantation commenced in parts of Larkana, Rato-dero, Kambar, and Mehar talukas. Fodder-supply generally deficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition except in Rato-dero taluka.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week and for season 1 inch 58 cents at Godhra, in the district 27 cents at Dohad. Kharif operations in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. No irrigation on a large scale. Price of bajri 9, of maize 10, of wheat 6½ and of rice 7½ seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Labouring classes engaged in collecting mhowra and toddy. People are engaged in deepening kacha wells and making embankments in their fields. Distress not severe in western mahals but is severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Seven famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals.

BROACH.

Rain during week and for season 1 inch 95 cents. at Broach, in the district minjmum 13 cents at Jambusar, non at Amod. Rainfall local and not general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation.

KOLABA.

Rain during week and for season 5 inches 17 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 6 inches 37 cents at Mahad, minimum 59 cents at Panvel. Rainfall good and seasonable. Collection of rab materials completed. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Wages normal. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 35 per cent. less than normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 2 inches 60 cents at Ratnagiri in the district 3 inches 41 cents at Chiplun, minimum 2 cents at Malvan. Sowing of kharif crops in progres. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 29 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

KANARA.

Rain during week and for season 15 inches 80 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 7 inches 15 cents at Kumta, minimhm 1 inch at Hallyal and Yellapur. Rainfall general and beneficial. Garden crops in fair condition. Sugarcane in good condition. Harvesting of hot weather-crops completed. Planting of sugarcane continues in Ankola taluka. Kharif sowing continues except in parts of Supa petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water adequate except in parts of Yellapur taluka.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 2 inches 10 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 3 inches 34 cents at Pachora, minimum 7 cents at Raver; for season 2 inches 10 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 3 inchas 34 cents at Pachora, minimum 19 cents at Raver. Rainfall excellent in Jalgaon and Pachora talukas, very fair in Erandol and Jamner talukas and Parola petha, fair in Bhadgaon petha and insufficient for sowing elsewhere. Land is ready for sowing operations everywhere. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Jalgaon, Erandol, Pachora and Chaligaon talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner taluka, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week and for seaon 1 inch 12 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 50 cents at Navapur, minimum 11 cents at Sindkheda. Rain needed everywhere. Lands ready for sowing. Fodder-supply diminishing. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking pusposes insufficient in Pimpalner, Sindkheda and Nandurbar talukas. Irrigation water failing. Famine relief work in progress in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed.

NASIK.

Rain during week 2 inches 56 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 2 inches 75 cents at Nandgaon, minimum 12 cents at Kalvan; for season 2 inches 56 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 3 inches 9 cents at Nandgaon, minimum 24 cents at Kalvan. Rain insufficient for sowing in all talukas except Peint. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in Peint taluka. Collection and burning of rab materials continue in hilly tracts. Fodder-supply insufficient in Sinnar, Dindori, Kalvan, Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present except in Sinnar, Dindori, Peint and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and pats deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week and for season 2 inches 12 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 5 inches 31 cents at Sangamner, minimum 1 inch 2 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall general in the district. More rain needed for sowing. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri and Nevasa talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 11 seers 11 chataks and of jowari 11 seers 11 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 40 seers per rupee, Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nagar 61 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas. No emigration during week, Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola and Nagar talukas.

POONA.

Rain during week and for season 1 inch 26 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 37 cents at Sasvad, minimum 81 cents at Ghoda. Rainfall general in the district but insufficient for sowing. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation nearing completion Fodder-supply sufficient except in Junnar and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon petha. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 57 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 98 cents at Barsi, minimum 24 cents at Sangola; for season 57 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 98 cents at Barsi, minimum 33 cents at Pandharpur. Rainfall deficient. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder generally adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but the number is not sufficient generally: most of the cattle have been sent out of the district to more favourable tracts. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on.

SATARA.

Rain during week and for season 92 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 2 inches 76 cents at Wai, minimum 44 cents at Khatav. Rain general but not sufficient for sowing. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes, but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 1 inch 58 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 4 cents at Indi, minimum 50 cents at Bilgi, 1 inch 16 cents at Jath 35 cents at Daphlapur. Rainfall insufficient all over the district. Kharif sowing commenced in parts of Muddebihal, Bagevadi, Badami and Hungund talukas. Fodder-suply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 39 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 4 inches 30 cents at Bankapur minimum 5 cents at Gadag; for season 1 inch 39 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 4 inches 90 cents at Bankapur, minimum 23 cents at Hangal. Rainfall useful for sowing purposes. More rain needed for sowing rice. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur, Karajgi and Kalghatgi talukas and Savanur State. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 2 inches 7 cents at Rajkot, in the district maximum 76 cents at Vasavad, minimum 2 cents at Lakhapadar; for season 2 inches 7 cents at Rajkot, in the district maximum 1 inch 7 cents at Sayla, minimum 2 cents at Lakhapadar. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Songadh, Jasdan and Sudamda.

BARODA.

Rain during week 15 cents at Baroda, 30 cents at Navsari. Harvesting of summer jowari commenced in Petlad and Shianagar mahals and continues in Dehgam mahal. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari divisions. Cultivation in progress in Amreli division. Supply of fodder deficient in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Baroda and Bomnagar mahals. Water-supply adequate except in Dabhoi, Kamrej, Varghat and Harij mahals. Well water decreasing.

REWA KANTHA.

Rain during week maximum 1 inch 32 cents at Nandod, minimum 4 cents at Narukot. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient Price of bajri 9 1/4 of wheat 6 1/2, of rice 7 and of gram 9 1/4 seers per rupee. Scarcity prevails throughout the Agency. Of the test works opened in Rajpipla States one is entirely deserted by labourers who have now resorted to agriculture labour. No emigration.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Dhakia, Comercthadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	12
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	6	4	77
Total plague deaths to date..	143,719		
This date last year	6	4	69

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

June 18th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	20	24	1
B	199	124	9
C	103	109	11
D	53	13	0
E	131	30	1
F & G	50	0	0
Total to date...	556	300	22
Total rats killed			856

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ROSSETTI'S TRAGIC WIFE.

The Poet's Romance.

"Midway between the twenties and the thirties, there came into Rossetti's life an event that was to touch the deepest side of his nature," writes Mr. Hall Caine, in "M.A.P." "One day his friend, Devereux, the painter, going with his mother into a milliner's shop in Oxford Street saw through an open door a number of young girls at work in an inner room. Among the girls was one who had the most glorious mass of reddish auburn hair, and, as this was then the favourite Pre-Raphaelite colour, Devereux's interest was excited in a moment, and he whispered to his mother, 'Ask that girl with the red hair if she will sit to me.' After some hesitation, Mrs. Devereux did so, and on this chance meeting hung the beginning of what is, perhaps, the most tragic series of incidents in modern literary life.

ROSSETTI'S MODEL.

"The girl sat as a model to Devereux, and through him to Rossetti also. Her name was Elizabeth Eleanor Siddal, and she was the daughter of an organist at one of the dissenting chapels. Father and daughter had lately come from Sheffield, where certain records of them are still preserved. The girl was young and beautiful, clever also, in various ways, and she presently revealed a very marked aptitude for art. She became known to all the young artists of the Rossetti circle, and Ruskin appears to have taken a peculiar interest in her. It is said that to enable her to liberate herself from the thraldom of her menial occupation, yet not to wound her pride, the great critic who was rich, offered to buy all the pictures she could paint on condition that she should become a people of Rossetti. There appears to have been no difficulty about that, for the painter's interest in his young model had speedily ripened into love. In due course Rossetti and Elizabeth Siddal became engaged.

"The young girl must have been a very remarkable creature. Her face, as Rossetti painted it, shows intellect and sensibility in a high degree, but a certain tendency to sadness. People who remember her, however, speak of her as cheerful and bright, if not vivacious, in that spring-time of her youth.

"They seem to have been happy in those early days, painting together, reading together, and even writing together, for the girl developed under Rossetti's tuition not only a wonderful eye for colour and an astonishing power of composition, but also a real appreciation of the higher poetic literature and a capacity for reproducing it; while he, too, as we may plainly see without other knowledge than the internal evidences of his works, produced some of the most pure and perfect of his poems under the impulse of her presence and the inspiration of his first great love.

RUSKIN AND ELIZABETH SIDDAL.

"Then came a separation, and it is not easy for me to say what it was due to so conflicting are the stories of those who claim to know. I have heard that beautiful and brilliant as Elizabeth Siddal was, she was not (as is natural) in the conventional sense an educated woman, and that, at her own suggestion, and by Rossetti's help, she went away to school. I have also heard that, at a moment of some difference, Ruskin again interposed, with certain delicate overtures, which enabled her to return for further study to her native place. At all events, she left London, and was away for a considerable time.

"Meantime Rossetti, giving up poetry on finding, as he says, 'that it impeded attention to what constituted another aim and a livelihood into the bargain,' devoted himself entirely to his painting. At twenty-eight he undertook, with two or three other young painters, to cover with frescoes the walls of Union Debating Hall, at Oxford; and whilst engaged upon this task he made the acquantance of a group of undergraduates, with whose names his own name has ever since been associated—Burne-Jones Swinburne, and William Morris, as well as one other who proved to be among the strongest, purest, and most lasting influences upon his life, the lady, herself a model at the beginning, who afterwards became his friend Morris's wife. "Elizabeth Siddal returned to London, and Rossetti and she were married. Friends who saw much of them in the earlier days of their married life speak of their obvious happiness, and protest, in particular against evil rumours circulated later, that nothing could have been more marked than Rossetti's zealous attentions to his young wife. All the same, it is true that very soon her spirits drooped, her art was laid aside, and much of the cheerfulness of home was lost to both of them. Her health failed, she suffered from neuralgia, and began to be a victim of nervous aliments of other kinds. To allay her sufferings she took laudanum, at first in small doses, but afterwards in excess.

"A child came, but it was stillborn, and then her mood, already sad, appears to have deepened to one of settled melancholy. They were living in rooms on the old Blackfriars Bridge, and one evening, about half-past six, being invited to dine with friends at a restaurant in Leicester Square, they got into a carriage to go. It had been a bad day for the young wife, and they had hardly reached the Strand when her nervousness became distressing to Rossetti, and he wished her to return. She was unwilling to do so, and they went on to their appointment; but it may be assumed that her condition did not improve, for at 9-30 they were back at home.

"Soon after that Rossetti left his wife preparing to retire for the night and went out again apparently to walk. When he returned at eleven o'clock he found his rooms full of a strong odour of laudanum, his wife breathing stertorously and lying unconscious on the bed. He called a doctor, who saw at once what was only too obvious, that the lady had taken an overdose of her accustomed sleeping draught. Other doctors were summoned, and every effort was made to save the patient's life, but after lingering several hours without recovering consciousness for a moment, and therefore without offering a word of explanation, towards six or seven o'clock in the morning she died. . . .

THE BURIED BOOK.

"Thus seven years passed, and during that time Rossetti, who frequently immersed himself in the aims and achievements of his friends and witnessed their rise to fame and honour, began to think with pain of the aspirations as a poet which he himself had renounced, and to cast backward glances at the book he had buried in his wife's coffin. That book contained the only perfect copy of his poems, other copies being either incomplete or unrevised, and it is hardly to obe wondered at that he asked himself at length if it could not be regained. The impulse of grief, or regret, or even remorse, that had prompted him to the act of renunciation had been satisfied, and for seven years he had denied himself the reward of his best poetic effort—was not his penance at an end? It was doing no good to the dead to leave hidden in the gravo the most beautiful works he had been able to produce—was it not his duty to the living, to himself, and perhaps even to God, to recover and publish them?

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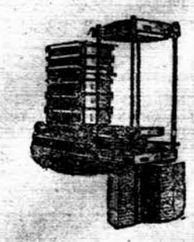

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FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

An interesting game of football was witnessed yesterday afternoon in clear weather on the Cooperage, there being a large gathering of spectators present on the grounds, in the eighth fixture of the League, the Commercial Gymkhana and Government Telegraph Recreation Club being the two teams engaged. From the result of the game, which was perfectly justified by the play of the combatants, it was an one-sided contest, although it was not that sort of a game where the winners (it was the Gymkhana last night) have things their own way.

This is the second game the Commercials played in the League and their play was simply wonderful and showed remarkable improvement. On last Friday when they met the "B" team of the Royal Scots, the football they played was one of the weakest we had so far witnessed, but last night, although the constitution of the team was practically the same, their play won admiration on all sides and every move of their players was repeatedly cheered. The team as a whole showed excellent combination and their forwards, particularly the left wing and the inside right, put in a dash which would find them a place in any football eleven. Nor were the backs deficient in energy or in support of their leaders, and Crole-Rees, the left-half proved to be a host in himself. During the second half the skipper of the Commercials, Chapman, who was playing left full-back, appeared to be everywhere and his clever saves and passes met with rounds of applause. Street their goal-keeper also did very well.

The play of the Telegraph men was disappointing. Their forwards were neither fast nor could they combine so well as they did on past occasions, particularly on the afternoon (Tuesday) when they played the Rovers. Their half-line was also weak. The relieving element of their game was the play of their full-backs. They checked many a dangerous attack and were generally successful in keeping the enemy at bay. As to their custodian, if he had kept himself more to his own place, it would have been better for his side for he could have then easily have prevented, if not both the goals scored by the Commercials, at least the second one, for which he must be directly held responsible. Apart from all these defeats, the Telegraph men played a plucky game and they put in good play.

The Telegraphs who were defending the Bandstand goal kicked off, and the Commercials taking possession of the ball at once attacked and within a minute of the start of the game, Barrett by a long shot scored a goal. A second attempt was immediately made to force the same flags but the shot of the Commercials was too high. Play for the next quarter of an hour was all over the field, Crole-Rees distinguishing himself particularly, and both the goals were in turn approached, though it was the Gymkhana that had the better of the exchanges and were mostly dangerous. Then from a corner, the Commercial flags were threatened and a scrimmage was going on in front of the goal, when Street came to the rescue and taking up the leather, kicked it back to midfield. Again the Commercials began to press and their left wing put in some exceptionally good runs but with a strong wind against them, they could not score. Then Cowper, in pretty passes took the ball to the other end, but being unsupported he was sent back by Harwood. The rest of the time the Commercials were hovering round the Telegraph flags Score :—

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 1 Goal.
Government Telegraphs..... Nil.

On change of sides, the Telegraph men opened the attack and kept themselves busy on their enemy's ground for about five minutes. Once or twice they sent a volley but shot too high. Then Elliot and Barrett in a splendid run passing the ball between themselves, threatened the Telegraph flags but Edwards checked their on-rush. Returning to the attack again, a fine opening was lost through an off-side being awarded against them. Play was at the other end for a couple of minutes, then a splendid bit of play by Wooley and he in skilful passes took the leather to the Telegraph end and his shot having been returned by Mercer, Barrett received it and centered it to Lay who, taking advantage of the absence of Mercer, sent the ball between the flags to score a second time. Again excellent play was witnessed from the Commercial forwards but with the wind against them, they could not score Up and down play followed, Chapman and Crole-Rees saving very skilfully for their sides while Nicholas and Edwards guarded their outposts with equal ability. Score :—

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 2 Goals.
Government Telegraphs ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA,

Goal—Street.
Backs—Harwood, Chapman (capt.)
Half-backs—Hotz, Osborne, Crole-Rees.
Forwards—Symes, Barrett, Elliot, Wooley, Lay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Mercer.
Backs—Nicholas, Edwards (capt.)
Half-backs—Taylor, Crutchley, Clarke.
Forwards—Lambert, Cowper, Cotterrill, Holman, Cahill.

SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

A heavy shower somewhat interfered with the races here to-day, but they were run off notwithstanding.. Results :—

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

Mr Connolly's Random, 8st 3lbs 1
H E the Viceroy's Bahar, 7st 8lbs 2
Mr Chaplin's Little Gallant, 10st 12lbs..... 3
Also ran.—Little Red Rat and Plebeian.

THE KAINTHU HANDICAP.

Mr Reynold's Harflour, 10st 2lbs 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Black Spot, 9st 11lb..... 2
Mr Scott's Pat C, 12st 3
Also ran.—Brown Boy, Pathfinder II and Black Arrow.

THE KALKA HANDICAP.

Mr Scott's Secunder, 11st 7lbs 1
Captain Keighley's Shazada, 6st 10lbs 2
Mr Scott's Tommy Titus, 10st 3
Also ran.—Skill and Rocksalt.

THE SNOWDON HANDICAP.

Captain Holden's Mousie, 11st 3lbs..... 1
H E the Viceroy's Stockbridge, 9st 9lbs..... 2
Lala Radha Mohun's Black Prince, 10st 2lbs..... 3
Also ran.—Black Swan II and Hypoongyi.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Major Williamson's Jeddah, 7st 10lbs 1
Mr Chaplin's Avatar, 10st 12lbs 2
Captain Winter's Rocksalt, 7st 6lbs 3
Also ran.—Tommy Titus, High Flag, Game Cock, Shahzada and Poniard.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.

Sardar Jawan Singh's Bellsdashe, 10st 12lbs 1
H E the Viceroy's Stockbridge, 8st 3lbs 2
Colonel Daly's Bob, Major..... 3
Also ran.—Wal, Copper Queen and Tokani.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

How long was Rs. 500 paid to Jangi Shah? Up to the death of Hassan Ali.

In Ali Shah's time? The same amount was given.

After Ali Shah's death? One year after the death of Ali Shah, I increased the allowance to Rs. 677.

How long was it paid? Up to the time of his mother's death.

After the mother's death? The amount of allowance was increased by another hundred.

What was Shamsuddin's allowance? Rs. 200 a month.

After Jangi Shah's death, what was paid to Shamsuddin? It was increased by another hundred.

Any further allowance? Shortly after his marriage he got Rs. 777 in all.

How long after his marriage? I don't exactly remember. It may be two or three months after marriage.

To the further questions put regarding the allowances paid to Bibi Saheb's children, witness said that Latafali did not get any allowance. He was 23 or 24 years old when Hassan Ali died. He did not get any allowance during the time of Ali Shah. He married in all thrice. His second and third marriages took place in Persia. No wedding presents were paid to him on those occasions. Two years after his death, his children came from Persia to Bibi Saheb. For about four or five months witness had paid Rs. 50 to Bibi Saheb for their maintenance. That amount was not given to them as a matter of right. Witness said that Bibi Saheb's statement that Rs. 50 was paid to Latif Ali was false. Saheb Karan was about 22 or 23 years old when he got an allowance of Rs. 40 per month. This allowance was afterwards increased to Rs. 70. Three of his children are now living and no cash allowance is paid to them. Bibi Begum, the daughter of Bibi Saheb, did not get any allowance. She is now over fifty years old. She married Nasur Shah. For some time Nasur Shah got an allowance of Rs. 200 a month, but afterwards Hassan Ali stopped it. It was originally given by Hassan Ali. It was stopped because he did not obey the orders of Hassan Ali. He was told to vacate a place in Poona where he was living, but he did not do so. Aga Ali Shah wanted to go and live there and so he was asked to vacate. After this, Nasur Shah did not get any cash allowance from any one. It was not true that he was asked to take back his allowance. Neither his children nor his widow got any cash allowances; nor was food supplied to them. The children are all grown up now. They are all married. Bibi Mah, another daughter of Bibi Saheb, did not get any cash allowance from Aga Khan. She is about 42 years old. She is married to Mamud Aga who got Rs. 40 cash allowance about 8 or 9 years ago. No increase was made to his allowance when he was married. Five or six months after, the allowance was increased to seventy rupees. Among the children of Bibi Homa, Muhamad Shah got a cash allowance of Rs. 130 a month during the time of Ali Shah. It was given to him three or four years after his marriage. He married Bibi Zarin. She did not get any cash allowance during the lifetime of her husband, but after her husband's death she got Rs. 110 as cash allowance. Her daughter did not get any cash allowance. She was married ten years ago to Ali Razakhan, who too did not get any cash allowance. The cash allowance of Bibi Zarin was increased after she went to Persia. She gets probably Rs. 510 every three months. Ahmed Aga first got an allowance one year before the death of Ali Shah. He was married to Bibi Nashrat, who is now about 42 years old. Ahmed Aga's allowance was Rs. 40 which was increased to Rs. 70. They have children, one son and one daughter. None of them got any cash allowance. Nawab Khanum was 42 years old when she died. She died about four or five years ago. She was married to Zaduk Khan in Russan Ali's life-time. She got no allowance but her husband got an allowance. It was two or three years before his marriage that he got cash allowance which amounted to Rs. 130 a month. It was never increased. After his death his widow got that allowance. That allowance was given to her by the witness. They have two sons, Aziz Khan and Hamid Khan. The former is about 29 years old. He got a cash allowance of Rs. 40 at first and then Rs. 110. The latter is about 27 years old. He did not get any cash allowance at all. Bibi Gohar's son Nizam Shah was about 25 years old when he died. He did not get any cash allowance nor his daughter, but witness had presented her with Rs. 30 for five or six months. Hyder Kuli Khan died 14 or 15 years ago. He got a cash allowance in the time of Aga Ali Shah. The allowance was first Rs. 40 and then it was increased to Rs. 110. His wife did not get any allowance, but on his death that allowance was continued to his wife until she left this for Persia. Then her allowance was raised to Rs. 125. He had three sons, of these one got a cash allowance of Rs. 20, and others nothing. Shahi Khan got a cash allowance of Rs 70 which was raised to Rs. 110. He died last year when he was about 42 years old. He has left two sons Imamwardi Khan and Khan Babs. The former is married and has never received any cash allowance Khan Baba is 16 years old and unmarried. Bibi Taj Bai's son died at the age of 14 years and he did not yet any cash allowance. Mustafakhan got a cash allowance of Rs. 250. He left two sons and four daughters. Of these one son got an allowance of Rs. 120 when he was about 20 years of age; of the four daughters, none of them got any cash allowace. Shah Buddin Shah had five daughters one of whom was married to Koochukshah who did not get any increase in allowance when he married her. Another was married to Hassim Shah who got no allowance. He was about 19 years old when he was murdered. Ali Razakhan did not get any cash allowance; nor his brother.

Regarding the allowance paid to the descendants of Hassan Ali, witness said that Khalid Khan did not get any fixed allowance, but witness remembered that once Rs. 300 was sent to him by her. Sirdar Aval Hassan Khan has a large number of descendants. It is not true that the whole of them get a monthly cash allowance. It is not true that the brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali were entitled to food, residence and cash allowances as a matter of right. They never set up such a claim in the time of Hassan Ali or Ali Shah. It was not true that the elders of the family used to fix cash allowances on consultation. It was not true that she and Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah met together to fix the scale of allowances. They had nothing whatever to do in the scale fixed by the witness. There was no fixed scale at all. In the time of the witness, she used to give the allowance according to her will and pleasure. So it was in the time of Hassan Ali and Ali Shah. The offerings made to Aga Khan were never intended for the benefit of the whole of his family, no such claim to offerings was ever made in Hassan Ali's or Ali Shah's time. It was not true that she said to Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah that her child was a mere child, the son of their brother, and that she might manage with their advice. Out of kindness to her son, she managed the estate and allowances were paid by her out of bounty. Akbar Shah in his life-time never made any such claim as is made in this suit. Nor did Jangi Shah set up such a claim.

Questioned as to some of the allegations in the plaint, witness said that Hassan Ali did not possess many properties in Persia, that in the time of Hassan Ali Shah, she herself purchased the property at Bagdad. She had not sold a single property. While she was managing the estate, she did not purchase any property in the name of others. She purchased a property at Kusru Lodge in her own name. This and a property near the Jamat Khana stood in her name. Witness said that the allegations contained in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the plaint were all false. The members of the family who had enjoyed residence, food and other comforts got them more as a matter of favour and not by way of right. This was so not only in her time but in the time of all Aga Khans.

When she first came to Bombay, Hassan Ali had 400 or 500 carriages, several horses, most of them were racehorses. They belonged to Hassan Ali and to nobody else. If the sons and daughters wanted horse and carriages they asked for them and then they were given what they wanted. This continued for 5 or 6 years after her arrival in Bombay. When members of the family of Hassan Ali increased then the sons were ordered to buy horses for themselves which they bought out of their own allowance and all expenses for their upkeep were incurred by Hassan Ali. Similarly carriages were bought out of pocket money. With regard to the supply of servants, witness said there was no fixed rule. In some cases one had more, others had less.

Questioned as to the furniture used by the members of the family, witness said that when she and her husband went to live in the house at Mazagon, the furniture was purchased by her husband out of his own money. Akbar Shah also purchased the furniture required for him out of the money which was given to him for marriage expenses. With regard to wedding presents witness said that Haji Bibi's statement that she could demand two or three lakhs on account of her wedding presents was false. Koochuksha's statement that the son of Aga Khan was entitled to thirty or forty thousands of rupees as wedding presents was also false.

The value of wedding presents always depended upon the pleasure of the Aga Khan, and all other statements made in respect to them were false.

How much was spent on Shah Rukshah's marriage? Rupees ten thousand.

On Ferruk Shah's marriage? Rupees ten thousand.

When Ferruk Shah was married, did his wife get anything? Rupees five thousand.

When Amid Khan was married, how much did he get? Rupees two thousand.

His wife? His wife got Rupees five hundred because she was an outsider.

Continuing witness said that these expenses were paid out of kindness. When Bibi Maha was going to be married, Bibi Saheb asked witness to give money for the marriage, witness said no money would be given but clothes would be supplied and clothes of the value of Rs. 1,500 were actually given. Her statement in the matter was false. Hassan Ali made allowances to people who are not at all related to him. He used to send allowances to Arabia.

The Judge: You mean allowances or a certain sum of money?

The witness: Some of them had regular monthly allowances; others were given certain sum of money.

ALLOWANCES TO STRANGERS.

Continuing witness said one Mirza Ahmed, who was not related to Hassan Ali, was paid Rs. 60 per month besides food and residence. After he died, his widow was paid Rs. 40 till her death and that was 5 years after the death of Ali Shah. After her death, her daughter's husband was given one hundred rupees in Arabia and her second daughter was given Rs. 40 every month. Another instance was that of Mirza Koochuck. He was paid Rs. 40 and on his death, this allowance was continued to his widow. Saheb Karan Mirza, a relation of the Shah of Persia, was given an allowance in the time of Hassan Ali. This was continued by Ali Shah down to the recipient's death.

Besides Nasar Shah do you know of any member of the family, whose allowance was stopped? Yes. The allowance of Muhamad Ali Khan was stopped.

Witness said that this allowance was stopped because he married without Hassan Ali's consent. Witness said that the Pallonji Hotel property was settled on wakf.

Further hearing was adjourned to this day.

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HEAVY SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Claim for Damages.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Perin Ardasir Patel, daughter of Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Patel, Barrister-at-law, against the G. I. P. Railway Company, in which the plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 10,000 as damages sustained by her by the discomfort and pain, bodily and mental, caused to her by reason of her illness occasioned by the inhalation of gas in the railway carriage, and by the serious injury done to her health and constitution, and general prospects of life by the injuries caused to her; for the costs of the suit, etc. A similar suit was filed against the Railway Company by Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Patel, Barrister-at-law, in which the plaintiff prayed for Rs. 50,000 damages for the loss sustained by him by the death of his wife Awabai, caused by the inhalation of gas in the defendants' carriage while travelling. The two cases were heard together. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. P. J. Padshah, and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

FIRST SUIT.

The plaintiff in the first case is the eldest daughter of the plaintiff in the second case, and she said that she accompanied her father, mother, and other members of the family on a railway journey from Cawnpore to Bombay over the defendants' line of railway, on the 13th and 14th December 1906. At Jhansi, they were put into a second class carriage that was in a dirty and unwholesome state, and was so constructed and was so much out of order that large quantities of gas escaped into the carriage from the apparatus for lighting the carriage, and was inhaled by the plaintiff and other members of the family. The carriage was quite unfit for human beings to travel in. The escape of gas from the apparatus for lighting the carriage caused the death of the plaintiff's mother, and caused the plaintiff to be seriously ill. The plaintiff's lungs had been seriously affected, and were believed to be permanently injured.

The written statement of the defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint, and denied that any gas from the apparatus was inhaled by the plaintiff. Defendants denied that they were guilty of any wrongful and negligent conduct in providing the carriage for the plaintiff and putting her therein. They denied that there was any escape of gas into the carriage, and denied that inhalation of such gas caused the death of the plaintiff's mother or caused the plaintiff to be ill. Even if there was an escape of gas into the carriage, the inhalation thereof could not have caused any illness of the plaintiff. Defendants did not admit that the attention of their servants was called to the alleged facts during the journey, or that they were asked to provide other accommodation, or to remedy such nuisance as was alleged. The damages by the plaintiff were excessive; and the suit should be dismissed with costs.

SECOND SUIT.

The plaintiff, Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Patel, said he brought this suit as administrator of the estate of his late wife Awabai, under Act 13 of 1855, for the benefit of the persons entitled to compensation as damages under the Act. On the 12th December 1906, the plaintiff, his wife, and their three children, and a niece Naja, left Muzafferpur by the 7 a.m. train, and arrived at Cawnpore at 8 a.m. on the following day. On the 13th December, the plaintiff and his family and others left Cawnpore in a reserved second class carriage, and arrived at Jhansi about 2-30 p.m., when the plaintiff was informed that he and his family would have to get out and be put into another carriage. They accordingly got out and were put into an old second class carriage. Plaintiff's wife complained of a dirty smell and odour of gas. The lavatory was caused to be swept and disinfected. The train arrived at Bina about 9 p.m., and up to this hour most of the windows had been kept open. Shortly after leaving Bina, some of the glass windows were closed, while others were left open, and the occupants of the carriage went to sleep. At one time the plaintiff awoke with a cough and headache, and found a difficulty in breathing. An odour of gas was complained of; and a railway servant was informed that the occupants of the carriage were being suffocated with gas. No adequate notice was taken of the complaints made; and nothing was done to remedy the nuisance. At a certain stage of the journey, the plaintiff's wife and daughter became sick and complained of giddiness. At Khundwa, a complaint was made to the guard and station master; but nothing effectual was done to abate the nuisance. Between Khundwa and Burhanpur, the whole party felt much discomfort and illness. At 2-45 p.m., on the 14th December, the train reached Victoria Terminus, the whole party being in a miserable state. When the plaintiff and his family reached their residence in Bombay, Dr. Kapadia was called in, and was of opinion that the illness of the plaintiff's family was occasioned by the inhalation of gas. The plaintiff's wife continued ill and died on the 22nd December 1906. The cause of her death was the inhalation of gas in the defendants' carriage. Plaintiff said that the carriage was unfit for human beings to travel in. The defendants' servants failed and neglected to provide better accommodation. Plaintiff said that his wife's death was a source of great loss and damage to him and to his children.

The Railway Company, by their written statement, said that the plaintiff was not at the time the suit was filed the administrator of the estate of his wife, and was therefore not entitled under Act 13 of 1855 to file this suit, which should be dismissed with costs. The plaint did not contain the particulars required by section 3 of the Act. Plaintiff and his party were not entitled to, and did not have, a reserved carriage from Jhansi to Bombay. The carriage in which the party must have travelled had been retained at Bombay in the same condition as on the night in question. Defendants put plaintiff to proof of the material allegation of the plaint. No complaint was made by the plaintiff on arrival at Victoria Terminus or till the 22nd December, when the plaintiff's first notice was received. Defendants did not admit that there was in fact any escape of gas in the carriage occupied by the plaintiff's wife; and even if there was, the inhalation could not have caused the illness or death of the plaintiff's wife. The damages claimed were excessive; and defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The issues in the case were raised. Some of them were joint ones in both the suits; while some were special to each. These were distinguished by Mr. Robertson, and particularised by his Lordship on the record. At the end, Mr. Robertson observed that the Railway Company (the defendants in the suit) sympathised with Mr. Patel for the loss of his wife, and with Miss Perin Patel for the loss of the care of a mother. But really, there could be no action for torts or damages for the loss of the mother; it might be in the nature of a "solatium," which was not recoverable in a Court of Law.

Mr. Padshah acknowledged the graceful courtesy with which his learned friend Mr. Robertson had sympathised with the plaintiffs in the distressing circumstances of the bereavement that had befallen them. But he complained of the conduct of one of the agents of the Company, in hampering the plaintiffs from winning a just cause, and treating it as if it were a conspiracy between respectable gentlemen, who wanted deliberately to perjure themselves, in order that the plaintiff Mr. Patel might get damages. This line of conduct was exhibited at the time evidence was taken on commission: it was of a most objectionable character, and counsel would ask his Lordship to characterise it as such at the proper time. Plaintiff was a Barrister-at-law who was "called" in 1893. Shortly after he started with his wife Mrs. Awabai, for Muzzafferpore, and there laid the foundation, with her assistance, of a very extensive practice at the Bar. In the Mofussil a great deal depended on the influence at social functions and environments, excercisable by an educated and intelligent wife, in regard to the increasing of her husband's professional practice. Mrs. Patel was very intelligent, very sociable, very affable; mixed freely in Muzzafferpore society. She assisted Mr. Patel in copying his drafts and keeping his accounts and looked into the financial part of the business. Being a lady of culture, her children had the chance of getting such an education which a cultured mother would give. Suffering from influenza in March and April 1906 she was treated for it; otherwise, she was a healthy lady. At the end of 1906, Mr. Patel and his family had to come down to Bombay and proceed to Broach, to attend to the marriage of Mr. Patel's brother, Rustom, which was on 20th December. In a reserved second-class carriage, arranged through a telegraph message through Mr. Hormasji Lala, they started. They arrived from Cawnpore to Jhansi all well, but on arrival at Jhansi, trouble, misery, and misfortune began. They were told to leave the carriage, which, it was alleged, was not "through" to Bombay, and therefore required to be detached. With the best endeavours of the station master only a dirty-looking, cane-seated, exceedingly uncomfortable old second-class (subsequently alleged to be No. 2,142) compartment was provided. On entering the carriage, Mrs. Patel smelt something. The Rawalpindi or Panjab mail was late; consequently the start, which should have been made at 3-30, could not be made till 5-39, more than two hours later. Therefore there was no time for examinations, inspections, and surveys; none was made, and nobody saw that the gas-fittings were all right. The party consisted of Mr. Patel and Mrs. Patel; Mr. Lala and his wife; and Mr. Patel's children, Perin (14) and Dina (12), girls; Dara (6), his son; and Naza, a niece, (13); in all, eight persons, four of whom were adults and four children. Counsel then described the sleeping berths occupied by the party; and showed from the plan the doors, the windows, and the internal arrangements of the compartment in question. The door of the lavatory, he proceeded to remark, could not be shut; that was yet another misfortune; there was something wrong with the bolt. It kept on constantly banging and making a jarring noise and kept up the din. These sleeping arrangements were made at Bina. Six of the windows were closed; two were kept open; also the door was open, but this was against their wish. At Itarsi, Mr. Patel awoke with a pain. He had been suffering from asthma, and he thought it was his old complaint. Mr. Lala awoke through a bad odour of escaped gas; he complained of it at Itarsi. Mrs. Patel also felt the bad smell of gas; she also complained. Two more windows were let down. This was at about two o'clock in the morning; a man went on the roof of the carriage and the result was that the compartment-lamp, which had been burning dimly, flashed up and began to burn brightly for two or three minutes, and then, when the train had already started, became as dim as ever. Again the smell arose. Complaint was again made at Harda, the guard being informed; he said as there was no time left then, he would examine into the matter at the next stopping station. Between Harda and Khandwa, the children became sick. Other accommodation was asked for at Khundwa; but as the train was already late, no other accommodation could be arranged for, not even first class, was the response. Between Khundwa and Bhusawal the whole party began to get sick. Mrs. and Miss Patel, Dara and Dina got sick at Bhusawal, and again complained. Lights were put out between 6 and 7 o'clock. Naza showed signs of sickness. All showed signs of poisoning by escaped gas. These signs recurred at Igatpuri. Some passengers were informed of this misfortune; they went away to another carriage. At Igatpuri lamps were lit, as the train had to pass dark tunnels; but Mr. Patel prevented the lighting of the lamps, as there was a continuous escape of gas and continuous sickness on the part of the members of the party. None of the party, however, realised the great impending danger, not even when they arrived at the station in Bombay at 2 p.m. On the 22nd, Mrs. Patel died of broncho-pneumonia. Mr. Patel did not pay attention to the number of the carriage; nor did he think of making a complaint to the railway authorities. Dr. Bahadurji was at the station as a friend; he noticed the dazed condition Mrs. Patel was in. She at once sat down on a trunk. He made inquiries of her, and she recounted to him the history of her misery from Jhansi onwards. He said, the rooms should be good and well ventilated. On the 14th, Dr. Kapadia was called. Dr. Patel, a friend of the family, came in and saw the patients on the 15th. To Dr. Khareghat, Mr. Patel went for a nasal catarrh, and narrated the story. Mr. and Mrs. Lala and the children complained of inhalation of gas. The broncho-pneumonia proved fatal to Mrs. Patel, because of the inflammation of the lungs, which prevented her from inhaling sufficient air; she became worse and worse, and died at midnight. Besides the Doctors specified, Drs. Surveyor, Lilaonwala, Meyer, and Childe, were called in, the two last named gentlemen at a later stage, on the 21st. Mr. Patel had to break up his house at Muzzafferpore; he kept one house for himself there, another for his children in Bombay; and he had to pay for the supervision of his children in Bombay. Mrs. Patel died in their house at Marine Lines. Naza was the only member of the whole party capable of going to Broach.

Counsel cited cases bearing on the present cause. Among them were: 16 Bombay 254, Narayen Jetha vs. Municipal Commissioner; 7 and 8 Bombay; Bevan on Negligence, Ed. 1908, pp. 944-946, in which the American case of Pennsylvania Company vs. Roy, and the case of Readhead vs. Midland Railway Company, were cited; and the law on the subject of railway travelling was summarised A railway company was bound to observe the utmost caution, characteristic of careful and prudent men, in the transportation of passengers; and to exercise extraordinary vigilance, aided by the highest skill. Readhead's case was reported in L.R. 4 Q. B. 379. Another case was that of Francis vs. Cocknell, L. R. 5 Q. B. 184; then of Hyman vs. Nye, L. R. 6 Q. B. Div. 685; also Canada Supreme Court case of St. Lawrence and Ottawah Road Company vs. Lett, cited with approval by Bevan, at page 188, in a footnote, regarding the moral training to children that could be given by a mother; this principle was confirmed by 16 Bom. 254.

At this stage, the evidence taken on commission at Muzzafferpore and at Cawnpore was read to the Court by Mr. Taleyarkhan for the plaintiffs. This was to show that Mrs. Patel was in good health when she left these places for Bombay. Counsel made running comments on the evidence while reading it.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE Government of India have received information that the Government of Canada will shortly issue an Order in Council prohibiting the entrance into the Colony of Asiatics not possessing Treaty rights, unless they have in their possession a minimum sum of £40. The Government of India accordingly desire to make the intimation generally known.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

In the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, has disposed of a suit instituted by Bai Bala Bappu Velinkar against the Municipality of Bombay for recovery of compensation for land acquired for set back purposes. Mr. Jehangir of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai appeared for the petitioner, the respondent Municipality being represented by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford and Co. Plaintiff is the owner of a plot of land containing by admeasurement 1,190 square yards, situated in Parel road. The Municipal Commissioner gave notice to the petitioner that he proposed to take about 110 square yards of her land and took possession of the property. The value of the land is said to be enhanced by the fact that it is opposite the Bomanji Petit Mill and the chawls built on the land are therefore particularly adapted to the requirements of the mill hands who occupy dwellings of that class, and also by the fact that there is a demand for cloth shops in the vicinity. The Municipality offered first Rs. 5 per square yard for the set back, which offer was subsequently increased to Rs. 15 per square yard. The Municipal Surveyor however assessed the land at Rs. 20 per square yard, which he considered a most liberal allowance. The petitioner on the other hand claimed first Rs. 160 per square yard, and finally through her architect and surveyor, Mr. Stevens, Rs. 56 per square yard. Mr. Dunlop for the Municipality relied on the rate as regards purchases and sales in the locality whilst the petitioner relied on the valuation of her engineers Messrs. Narsingham and Stevens. After commenting on their valuation the Judge observed that a valuation on a rental basis of the adjoining or other properties would furnish no assistance. Such comparisons are useless unless the properties compared are similar in every respect. In Munji Khety's case (I. L. R. 15 Bombay) the Court laid down that the best evidence of value where valuation on a rental basis was impossible was that of purchases of part of the land acquired or of land in the vicinity. The petitioner purchased her land with the old buildings standing upon it for Rs. 18,000. There is no evidence of the value of the old buildings standing on the land, so it is impossible to work out the value of the land per square yard. The neighbouring property is that of one Laximibai purchased by her for Rs. 13,500. It comprises 469 square yards and had an old building on it consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor, the value of which has been variously estimated, but it would appear that this land works out to Rs. 25 per square yard. The petitioner submitted it was purchased cheap both because the vendor had not the means of developing it and because the petitioner had easements over it. On a comparision of the two plots of property, the learned Judge found that the petitioner's property was a better plot, having a great proportion of frontage to its depth. A little south of the petitioner's property is another plot on the side of the Parel road. This property was purchased for Rs. 34,916 and contains 9,311 square yards. This works out at the very low figure of Rs. 3-12 per square yard. "I am inclined to think," said the Judge, "that this property was purchased at a very low figure and is being well developed. Abutting on Parel road, on the same side as the petitioner's property, is another which is the property of Noor Muhamad Karim. It was purchased for Rs. 30,000 and contains 3,419 square yards. At the time of the purchase there were two sheds on the property. Including the value of these sheds, the land works out to about Rs. 8 3-4 per square yard. The owner gets Rs. 125 per month for the sheds and has erected a chawl with a ground floor and three upper stories on the land which bring him in Rs. 250 a month. It is clear, therefore, that this property also is well developed, but in configuration it cannot be compared to petitioner's property for it has a depth of nearly five times its frontage. Some distance further south on the other side of the Parel road is an almost square plot belonging to Manek Dunji. It was purchased for Rs. 9,186 and comprises 360 square yards. This works out approximately to Rs. 25·8 per square yard. From these cases of sales and purchases which had been adduced, it is no easy matter to fix from them the compensation which should be awarded in this case. The plots are all of different sizes and configurations and it is clear that in comparing them with petitioner's property great care must be exercised. One thing is certain, that a property like the petitioner's is capable of further good development. It is situated in a locality fetching good rents."

The Court had availed itself of the opportunity of inspecting it as well as the other properties in the neighbourhood. The Judge remarked that these neighbouring properties cannot be taken as a guide in determining the value per square yard of the petitioner's property except in so far as to show that purchasers in that locality furnished the probability of a good investment. Taking into consideration this fact as well as the fact that the situation of the petitioner's property makes it likely to be a good rent-producing property, and other circumstances of the case including the fact that the land is frontage land, the Judge considered Rs. 30 per square yard a fair rate of compensation for the land acquired and awarded Rs. 3,300 to the petitioner with interest at 6 per cent. till payment, and costs of the suit.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Superintendent Stanford charged Liladhar Motichand (30), a servant; Lalachand Dharsi (30), a broker; Karsondas Jetha (26), a servant; Jethashanker Nagji (22), a servant; Jivanlal Jethashanker (18), a servant; and Ujansi Khushal (17), a hawker, with being members of an unlawful assembly in and near the Esplanade Police Court compound. Mr. J. C. J. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Lalchand Dharsi; Mr. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-law, for Karsondas Jetha and Jethashanker Nagji; and Mr. Mahuvakar, Pleader, for Liladhar Motichand, Jivanlal Jethashanker and Ujansi Khushal.

Mr. Mahuvaker at the outset informed his Worship that Nansi Sunderji who stood surety for Jivanlal Jethshanker against whom a warrant of arrest had been issued was present in the Court.

Inspector DeBurgh further examined by Mr. Bowen stated that he saw the third accused inside as well as outside the compound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mahuvaker, witness said that it was not likely that the whole crowd could hear the order which he gave for them to disperse. The cry of "Bande Mataram" that was raised did on that occasion incite people.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, witness said that the passage between the compound and the public road was not clear when he was pushing the crowd outside.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haveliwalla witness said that Karsondas Jetha was outside the compound when he arrested him. A large part of the crowd was outside the compound.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that when giving the crowd the order to dispers he used the words: "Tum loke hyanse nikel jao, gardi mut karo, nahinto tum lokeku kaid karega." ("Get away from here, do not crowd here otherwise you will be arrested."

Inspector Paterson examined by Mr. Bowen deposed that the crowd were boisterous, shouting and flourishing umbrellas in a threatening manner when they were going down the staircase. When they got to the compound they became worse, and crowded round the prison-van at the chowki gate. He told them "Dhandhal mat machao" ("Do not create a disturbance") but the order was disobeyed. He identified Liladhar Motichand and Jethashanker as the most prominent among the crowd. The crowd started stone-throwing as they were being pushed out of the compound and a stone thrown by accused No. 1 hit Sub-Inspector Guider. Accused No. 1 had a red rope in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mahuvaker, witness said that the stone-throwing also hurt a police sepoy besides Mr. Guider.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, witness stated that the police had to make only one rush at the crowd before the latter reached the gate because they followed them up till there.

Sub-Inspector Guider deposed that the crowd, after they had got down, collected round the prison-van, shouted and hurrayed. Some one from the crowd threw some red flowers on the van. He identified accused Nos. 1 and 2.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908.

THE RECONSTITUTED CONGRESS.

THE publication of the papers promulgating the "Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation, adopted at the meeting of the Convention Committee held at Allahabad on the 18th and 19th of April 1908" has already led to much comment and writers have put their fingers on its strong points and its weak. It is now declared that the objects of the Congress are "the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing Members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country." And "every delegate to the Indian National Congress shall express in writing his acceptance of the Objects of the Congress as laid down in Article 1 (quoted above) of this Constitution and by the Rules of the Congress," thereto appended. Well, if we thought the Congress likely to prove of the remotest service to the country, of the least assistance to the administration or likely to promote national unity, and develope the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of this country, we should approve the attempt to reorganise it. But we may say at once that we do not think, after the experiences of the past two years, the Congress is ever likely to prove the slightest benefit either to the people or the administration. There is a very pregnant passage in Mr. J. D. Rees' "Real India," by the way, which has not yet been challenged, which reads: "The meeting of 1907 proved altogether abortive and broke up in confusion, but even then some craft and subtlety was displayed by the leaders in claiming that the Moderates were overwhelmed by the Extremists, the fact being that both wings are hostile to British rule in India."

"The fact is both wings are hostile to British rule in India!" One only admits it. The statement of objects in this new Constitution does not admit it. That statement sets forth that India wants to become a self-governing member of the British Empire. And we believe that the individuals whose names are appended to the document are honest in representing that as the utmost desire of themselves and perhaps another half dozen members of the Convention Committee. But to what extent does that confession of faith represent the creed of either Moderates or Extremists? Do the Reformed Congressists think that by laying down their "objects" and insisting on a written acceptance of the same by delegates they have stamped out the Extremists and their faith? Do they think that in future their assemblies will be composed of orderly crowds of individuals who will be content to say "aye" and "nay," as the President, already bound hand and foot by the All-India Congress Committee and Subjects Committee, may intimate to them? Seemingly they do for the resolutions are to be cut and dried just as before and "if a person does not obey the President's or the Chairman's orders . . . the President shall have the right, with a warning in the first instance and without warning in case of contumacious disregard of his authority, to ask such member to leave the House and on such requisition the member so ordered shall be bound to withdraw and shall be suspended from his functions as a member during the day's sittings." And if the President should not think that sufficient the House may expel the member for the entire Congress sittings. The President is likewise empowered to stop any speaker from further continuing his speech, even before the time-limit expires if he is guilty of tedious repetitions, improper expressions, irrelevant remarks, etc. Were ever half a dozen Congress orators guiltless of the offences? This sort of thing is to encourage freedom of thought and speech and to promote the general harmony of the deliberations we presume.

The great fault of past Congress meetings has been that only a picked few have even had an opportunity of making their voices heard. Delegates have been compelled to sit dumb and listen to the loquacity of a handful of town-bred vakils who know nothing of the wants and aspirations of their compatriots from the mofussil whose share in the country is ten times as great as theirs. The annual gatherings, which should have provided a safety-valve for these, have failed in their purpose as those under the new organisation must fail. They have never furnished a means of ascertaining the feeling of the teeming millions of the country and they never will. For this is the Congress of the so-called Moderates, not a National Congress even in the sense that the old organisation was. If they can and will adhere to the primary article in their constitution they can do litttle harm. But we doubt if the Extremist, declared or undeclared, will not make himself felt and that, even if he has to subscribe to that faith expressed in that article. We should have given the reformers credit for greater prudence and for more good faith if they had abandoned their Congress altogether. They are fully aware it has not and cannot achieve anything of sufficient good to counterbalance all the mischief it has caused and is still capable of causing. If they were so anxious for triumph by constitutional means they would have lost nothing by permitting their reorganisation to wait. It is the Moderates who provide the funds. The Extremists never would and if a year or two had been permitted to lapse they would have had a better chance of raising a new and reformed Congress out of the ashes of the old and discredited one.

THE LATE LEADER OF THE PARSIS.

THE somewhat sudden death, after a very brief illness, of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy will be sincerely mourned by other communities of Bombay as well as by the Parsis. He was the recognised leader of the Parsi Community, being appointed to that position of honour and responsibility on August 7, 1898, soonafter his succession to the baronetcy on the death of his brother; and that community feels his demise as a sad blow especially at the present juncture when it may be said to be passing through critical times. The Parsi Panchayet, of which the deceased Baronet was also the head, has had its powers called into question in a recent well known case in the High Court, in which he prominently figured and in which he took a great and personal interest on behalf of the community. His worries in that case which he personally supervised, told on his health; but that the end would come so suddenly was a matter of surprise to all. The task of leading a community like the Parsi, having able and intelligent men of diverse views in its ranks, was delicate and difficult even in ordinary times. On any but purely ceremonial occasions there was bound to be difference of opinion between its various sections which sometimes display a marvellous want of harmony in action. Time was when the community was like a clan, and thought and acted as one man on public questions; or if it did not quite do so, it at least allowed one man and his advisers to think and act for it. The leader had then comparatively easy times. But the spread of education and enlightenment has been steadily undermining the influence and authority of any one leader in the community. The late Baronet was fully aware of this fact and he honestly tried to steer clear of vexatious questions on which opinion was much divided. He knew the value of the maxim *quicta non movere*.

But unfortunately circumstances arose during his leadership which compelled him to take a line of action which much offended a part of the community. Had he possessed the consummate tact and great suavity of the third Baronet, his predecessor in the leadership, he would most probably have avoided that breach with a very influential and prominent section of the community which so regretfully marked the last part of his tenure of position as leader. At times he was perhaps uncompromising, and showed a lack of the qualities by which alone a man can lead successfully a body of men of such diverse views as the Parsi community contains. We do not think it likely that the community will now agree to appoint any one as its leador as it has done in the past. The son of the deceased who now succeeds as the fifth Baronet is only in his thirty-first year having been born on 6th March 1878. His uncle the third Baronet succeeded his father at an even earlier age twenty-seven. But the circumstances were quite different when the Parsi community appointed him to be their head at that unexperienced and youthful age at a meeting held on 29th July, 1877. It is interesting to note that during the fifty-one years that have elapsed since this baronetcy was created in May 1857, there have been four Baronets. Of these the first lived only a couple of years to enjoy this honour. The second had it for eighteen years. But the third Baronet held it the longest, twenty-one years. The fourth was Baronet just a month short of ten years. He died in his fifty-sixth year, having been born on 29th November 1852.

WATER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The report of the recent Inter-Colonial Irrigation Commission in South Africa has raised into prominence a long established controversy: "Is South Africa drying up?" The reason of the question being asked is that many old inhabitants aver that to-day there are dry soil and dried up river beds where, years ago, were never failing springs and perennially flowing rivers. And this statement is perfectly true. But when the "oldest inhabitant" and those who hope to aspire to the distinction state that there are now scanty rains whereas they used to be constant and sufficient, they wander into that realm which has given a younger generation a longing for those bright frosty Chistmases of the days long ago that never were. Statistics show that the rainfall of South Africa is identical with that in the "good old days" if due allowance is made for occasional bad seasons and the comparison made in decades rather than in years. Experts have been at much trouble to investigate the problem why a given quantity of rain now does not give the same results as formerly, and the decision at which they have arrived is summed up in the words "Too much civilization." It sounds almost like an extract from a Congress speech, but there it is. Chief among the causes is placed the system, now in vogue, of burning off the dry grass on the veldt year after year to improve the herbage and kill off the ticks. As a matter of fact it does neither. Burned rab material on a small area so arranged that none of it is washed away is one thing but it is very different from carrying it out wholesale. The effect on the veldt is to turn harder an already hardened soil and when the rain comes it is unable to sink in and runs off taking the fire refuse with it. In the old days the water was able to percolate through and escape from the soil slowly, but now when the rains come every cattle walk to drinking ponds and streams acts as a little river to carry away quickly the water that has not had time to sink in. What happens therefore is that the rivers come down in sudden floods, carrying much material that the soil wants, and the water is lost. And this is due to civilzation in that there are more of these cattle tracks and roads and railways with their attendant drainage systems. At first sight it might appear that the more rapid filling of the tanks is not altogether a disadvantage inasmuch as it gives the grazier a larger supply of water for his stock to drink, and the farmer more for irrigation. Herein, however, is only half a truth. Evaporation is enormous in South Africa, and it is accelerated by the greater dryness of the surrounding lands. The water level, therefore, rapidly recedes down the slopes of the tanks and its pace is not checked by any underground inflow from soakage from the higher ground surrounding it, as was the case once. Besides that, the irrigated lands want more water now, because they also lack this same soaking. South Africa is undoubtedly suffering from deafforestation but the evils going on to-day are just as bad. The useless burning of the veldt should be discontinued and then a large part of the problem will have been overcome; but a revision of the forest department is just as necessary, entailing a new system which really recognises that the forests most wanted are those on high ground composed of suitable trees needing little water themselves but affording the shade absolutely necessary to prevent too great evaporation. This the department does not seem to recognise, for its favourite trees are those which grow quickly—and use up the water—and those which are most valuable for timber. Yet the slow growing trees are the most valuable in the end, however one may look at it

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A great fire occurred recently in Kabul. One hundred shops in Sharbazar were destroyed

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Cholera has been very severe in Jellalabad, but no fresh cases have been reported this week. The Amir's principal Storekeeper died during the epidemic.

MR. G. G. WHITE, Secretary to the Government of Burma and Chief Engineer, P. W. D. and Mr. Maung Kat, have been appointed Members of the Burma Legislative Council.

THE Advocate-General paid a visit to Darjeeling, and to Sir Andrew Fraser at the "Shrubbery," last week. It is understood that the object of the visit was to consult His Honour on various questions which have arisen.

DURING the period from 10th to 16th June, 10½ chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. The various farmers purchased as follows:—Gondal one, Wadhwan City half, Jetpur two, Lathi half, Ahmednagar six, and Dhulia half. During the same period 43½ chests were imported from Indore and 100 from Ahmedabad.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of 30 days' extra privilege leave, subject to certain conditions which will shortly be published, to the officers and subordinates subject to military rules who are ordinarily entitled to privilege leave and who have been employed with the Mohmand Field Force and served north of the Shah Alum branch of the Kabul river between the 24th April and 1st May 1908, both dates inclusive.

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THE

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS,

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

VII.

MR. G. L. JESSOP.

The Man in the Street says Mr. Jessop is the biggest hitter that ever was; but this is not the case. I remember Canon M'Cormick, a wonderful judge, saying that Mr. C. I. Thornton was far bigger. Where Mr. Jessop is unequalled is as a hurricane hitter. He never gives the bowler a respite, but he sometimes bangs too soon. Recalls what happened in the first Test Match at Trent Bridge in 1905. He strode in and everybody purred in anticipation. Mr. Laver had just bowled Mr. Bosanquet with a beauty, and before he delivered the first ball I believe Mr. Jessop had determined to hit him out of the ground to leg. Anyhow he went for the very first ball with that intention and the ball found its way into his wicket.

Mr. Jessop from his unorthodox attitude at the wicket has been named "the Croucher." He plays a tremendously keen game, and off the cricket field he still likes to score off his own bat. He is the Radical of cricket for the objects to powers that be and he is not a man who minces his words. The tortures he suffered from sea-sickness going out to Australia I have always regarded as accounting for his failure there, but he was not altogether popular at the Antipodes. In a row he would be an ugly customer for anyone six inches higher than himself, for he is the incarnation of brute strength. His smile is rather like a grain, and he talks rapidly. He knows what he wants and why he wants it. Nor is he averse to a theory. For instance, he will dilate on his "pooling scheme" but he ignores the fact that as Yorkshire would never consent to it, it is put out of court. He can write, which is more than can be said of some other first-class cricketers, but he is so terse that it is quite a trouble to him to eke out a large number of ideas to fill a few hundred words. A man who lives sparely and temperately, the impression he gives is that of one never curbed. There has always been a notion that he was educated at Beccles, but this is a time-honoured error, for his connection with the school was as master not as student. I imagine him to be descended from a Danish Viking, and if so he is no degenerate survival of a warlike type.

He went up to Cambridge a little late—as did Sir Timothy O'Brien—and he brought to the University invaluable experience as a county cricketer. People ask "Why does not Jessop bowl as he used to?" Everybody seems to ask it every time he appears. And the answer, which so few appear to know, is that he cannot owing to physical reasons since his bad illness! Before that he was wont to hit opponents badly over the body—not intentionally—for his express deliveries popped about all over the place. But when he was chosen as the only fast bowler on an England side, he had a day of ineptinanity. Lack of inches may also have mitigated against his being an absolute terror with the ball. As a field he is a marvel and his return is a lightning one. Board always tries to hit that return into the wickets as though he was playing fives and it is a good plan.

The hour of Mr. Jessop's life was when he pulled the match out of the fire for England in 1902. It was an effort all words can fail to adequately describe. Otherwise his favourite attack is that of the Yorkshire bowlers, and he apparently considers his average rate of scoring off them should be 100 an hour. One peculiarity of his methods is that when he is in the vein he literally leaves other big hitters standing passive spectators. A noteworthy illustration of this was once in Gentlemen v. Players, when his partner Mr. F. G. J. Ford was one of the mightiest tappers, yet "the Stork" only made 7, while "the Croucher" rattled up 52. What is unique about him is that owing to his quickness of eye and his agility he can hit any ball, though his preference is for a short pitched one, which he rushes down to hit at the pace of a racing motor. With a Jessop on a side no game is ever lost until it is won, and the popularity of cricket could never be even debateable if he could be multiplied one hundred fold.

WILFRED RHODES.

It is not generally known that the father of Wilfred Rhodes, at the time when he played for the Kirkheaton Club, had no other thought than to make cricketer of him, and all the winter he used to coach him in bowling in the farmhouse where they lived. And to this day young Rhodes—he is still on the sunny side of thirty-two, and looks less than his years—has no profession except to be a professional. What would have been bad for other men is excellent in his case, and a nicer, better looking, cleaner minded or more honourable man you will not find in all the broad acres of Yorkshire. I have heard that for a couple of seasons he was groundsman at some Lowland Club in Scotland, where he could get few wickets. However that may be, in 1898 he and Cordingley were both brought up to Lords for the M.C.C. match, and Lord Hawke sent them both to the nets to give a few balls to Mr. Jackson. The future captain of England decided that the Kirkheaton colt was the better, and so it proved, for though his rival eventually qualified for Sussex he never was of much use.

Those with fertile memories will recall that at this juncture Yorkshire was in the throes of a crisis for Lord Hawke, with superb moral courage, had forced Peel to retire from the county team. Just as Peel had filled the gap left by the demise of Peate, so Rhodes proved a great successor to Robert Peel. Not since Mr. A. G. Steel went up to Cambridge had any young bowler met with such wonderful success. The wet season may have helped him, and at the start given him his confidence more readily, such accidents assist the skilled but never the duffers. He was only twelfth man for the Players owing to the state of the pitch but in the premier fixture of the following year he had the unusual experience of finding his bowling collared. Put on by Abel at the wrong end, bowling from the pavilion wicket when it was pitched unusually near the boundary he was punished to an unmerciful degree, chiefly by the powerful drives of Mr. C. B. Fry. Of all professionals the career of Rhodes seems to be the sunniest, for his prowess reflects distination in every department, and rare indeed is the match in which he has taken part without some success. His run is as short as that of Alfred Shaw, and when to-day captions critics say he is bowling "tosh," they can truthfully say that his arm is not now so high as when he was "England's bowler," though he is still one of the best. The ease of his action approaches perfection, and he changes his pace cleverly. To look at Wilfred Rhodes a stranger would believe that here was a sunny-dispositioned Englishman without guile. His analysis and the craft with which the wickets are obtained tell a different tale. When he dressed up as a babe in the fancy costume dance on board ship going to Australia, he looked the perfection of innocence, but he materially assisted to bring back those much coveted ashes.

For a long time it used to be declared that except at a pinch his skipper forbade him to make a more than twenty, but his ability as a graceful pleasing bat could not be in the end denied. It is his ambition to be played for England for his batting, and this may yet come to pass, though batsmen are thick as peas, and his old bowling skill was more rare than pearls in oysters. Add that he is a superb field whose secret—he shares it with George Hirst—is that he always meets the ball with widespread fingers. At his best he has never been so good a bowler as Edmond Peate, but he is a great all-round cricketer, and one we like to put forth as typical of our best in the game and in life.

WALTER LEES.

It came almost with a shock in 1906 to learn that Walter Lees was to have a benefit, for he was only in his thirtieth year. None the less the generous Surrey executive were right, for they believe in rewarding a man when the public are still witnessing the best of his work. How ably Lees has borne the burden of the attack only habitues of the Oval can really testify to. It is not too much to say that he and Hayward in their different departments alone supported the credit of Surrey county cricket at a period of gloom now happily past, but which reflects much credit on the pair.

There is something of the temperament of poor George Lohmann about Walter Lees, for he is untiring and his keenness is fortunately infectious. At first, in good company, he gave the impression—possibly erroneous—of being too cock-sure. This has passed, and to-day he is a typically useful county cricketer. He came nearest to the highest honours when he was one of the fourteen sent to Nottingham for the first match in 1905, and at least he obtained his fair share of the scanty success accorded to the M.C. team in South Africa in the winter of 1905-6.

To look at him is to confront strength. Clean shaven, ruddy of complexion, with a square chin and a high forehead, he has gradually broadened into a strong man, although years ago he inclined to the spare side. Other professionals consider that he has a weakness in the direction of good clothes, and he wears them well. By birth he is a Yorkshireman, as also was the ex-Life-guardsman Beaumont—seventeen years ago a capable fast bowler for Surrey. It is a mistake to describe Lees as a fast bowler. Really he is a medium paced, with one ball faster than his general adverage. Content to keep up an end for two or even three hours with unflagging spirit, he either sends down the fashionable off-ball or one breaking away to leg or yet again one rising quick off the pitch half way up the middle stump. The batsman can never be sure of what he is about to receive, and a good many declare there is deceptiveness in his flight. The state of the ground does not seem to affect him as material as the majority of bowlers allow it to, and an immense amount of work effected little trace until the middle of August, 1905, when for a week or two he was fairly bowled out. How finely he recovered was shown by his seven for 27 v. Kent, and his five for 65 v. Leicestershire. Lees, next to Lord Dalmeny, is the best field in Surrey. He is also a free batsman, utterly at sea when he attempts the defensive but at any time capable of rattling up thirty runs in half as many minutes. Although not so good as Trott in his prime or of course as George Lohmann, he is probably the best of the younger professionals of the South except Arnold being a better bat than Blythe and a better bowler than Vine. Moreover, he has a grit, which is the germ of success for the individual and the team.

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NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that the Bombay Municipality has received the sanction of the Government of India to raise a new four per cent loan of thirteen and a half lakhs for thirty years. The sum will be raised in one instalment between July and December of this year and a sum of Rs. 28,376 will be set aside annually from the 15th May 1909 as a sinking fund for repayment. The interest will be paid half yearly.

WORK commenced on Monday at the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. There were 60 applications for the 20 vacancies, and that the pupils are a very promising stamp.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 13 was 657, giving a death-rate of 33·50 per annum per thousand, as against 32·75 in the corresponding period of last year, and 41·52 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 43, plague; 26, small-pox; 8, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 38, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 199, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 27, still-born; 79, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 294; Hindu low caste, 87; Musalman, 125; Parsee, 30; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 343, as against 339 the corresponding period of last year, and 311 the average over the past five years.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

REMARKABLE SCENE AT THE CONVENTION.

"FOUR YEARS MORE OF" ROOSEVELT.

MR. TAFT'S PROSPECTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A telegram from Chicago states that at the sitting of the Republican Convention, yesterday, a speech by Senator Lodge, the Permanent Chairman, eulogizing President Roosevelt, evoked a remarkable demonstration of cheering, flag waving and chanting "Four years more of Roosevelt," which lasted for forty-five minutes.

Senator Lodge's impressive declaration that President Roosevelt's decision not to stand again, was irrevocable produced the hall to silence.

The delegates supporting Mr. Taft at the Convention, have secured 700 seats out of a total of 980.

RHODESIA AND ASIATICS.

Following the Transvaal's Lead

LONDON, JUNE 18.

An Asiatic Registration measure has been introduced into the Rhodesia Legislative Council.

The Bill is similar to that in force in the Transvaal with modifications.

BURMA RAILWAY LOAN.

Special Terms of Guarantee.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The issue of one million sterling of the Burma Railways Company's Stock, at 102 has taken place. The Government of India guarantees the capital.

The stock bears interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. with participation in the surplus profits, of which the Company is entitled to twelve-thirty-fifths and the Government to the balance.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Army Instructors Released.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Algerian Army Instructors, who were recently captured, have been liberated and joined some other Frenchmen, who have taken refuge in the house of a European at Alcazar.

DISTURBANCES IN INDO-CHINA.

More Marauders Cross the Frontier.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A telegram received in Paris, from Saigon, states that two strong bands of so-called reformers have crossed the frontier in the Laokai district and are levying contributions.

A force has been sent to disperse them.

BOUNTY-FED SUGAR DUTIES.

Indian Opinion Wanted.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to Mr. Harold Cox in the Commons, said that Lord Morley was not acquainted with the Indian Government's views in reference to the abolition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, from 1st September, but would communicate with the Viceroy on the subject.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Hunt Cup.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Royal Hunt Cup run at Ascot, to-day, resulted as follows :—

Billy the Verger	1
Poor Boy	2
Forerunner II	3

OTHER STARTERS.—Malua, Dean Swift, Andover, Dinneford, Land League, Bezonian, Snow Leopard, Monitor, Balbriggan, Desmond's Pride, Rodney, Temaraire, Damage, Slim Lad Aid, Victoria, Chandon.

STARTING PRICES.—Billy the Verger 100 to 9 against, Poor Boy 100 to 8 against, Forerunner II 100 to 6 against.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

Result of the Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold cup :—

White Knight	1
Radium	2
Torpoint	3

Six horses ran.

The race was won by two lengths and two lengths separated the second and third.

The betting at start was 4 to 7 White Knight, 11 to 2 Radium and 9 to 1 Torpoint.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

MR. HALDANE UPHOLDS THE SCHEME.

Colours to be Presented by the King.

SPEEDY ENLISTMENT ADVOCATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Oxford, denied the statements that the Territorial Army is dwindling Half the strength, he said, had already been enlisted and he was highly satisfied. King Edward, he announced, would possibly present the colours to the Territorial Forces next year.

The "Standard" denounces the scheme as an utter failure and declares that we are worse prepared for war than at the opening of the South African Campaign.

The "Times" says the system will probably last the trial and trusts that all parties in to-day's debate in the House of Commons will realize their duty to say nothing to discourage the speedy filling of the ranks.

THE LEMOINE CASE.

Diamond Maker Absconds.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Frenchman named Lemoine, who swindled Sir Julius Wernher of £60,000 on the pretence of being able to make diamonds, has absconded. His secret formula has been unsealed and proves to be nonsensical.

SITUATION IN SAMOS.

Turkey Withdraws her Troops

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Turkey has decided to withdraw the troops from Samos, with the exception of one battalion.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Silencing Discussion.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A guillotine resolution allocating seven days to the remaining stages of the Old Age Pensions Bill has been adopted in the House of Commons by 306 votes against 102.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Hampshire has beaten Somerset by nine wickets.

The match between Sussex and Essex, and Yorkshire and Northamptonshire had to be abandoned owing to rain.

AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CHARGED.

Alleged Illegal Gratification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 18.

An important trial is now proceeding in Lucknow Courts. The accused are Mr. J. H. Wall, temporary Executive Engineer, Sitapur, and Mrs. Wall, his wife. Mr. Wall from time to time gave orders on behalf of Government to Messrs. Bell and Co. of Cawnpore for tents and tools of the aggregate value of Rs 1,40,000 Messrs. Bell and Co., allow 10 per cent. discount on purchases and it is alleged that Mr. Wall requested a representative of Messrs. Bell and Co., not to show the discount in bills, and this was done, the ten per cent. being credited to the Walls. It is alleged Mrs. Wall demanded and obtained certain sums of money, a buggy, a motor cycle and other goods as her commission. Such acts of Mr. Wall amounted to fraud on Government and was guilty under Sections 164, 165, 418, I. P. C. and Mrs. Wall under section 163, 165, and 418, read with Section 109 I. P. C.

Mr. Bell, Manager of Messrs. Bell and Co., the first witness, gave evidence in support of buying goods for Mrs. Wall on the statement of his representative that unless this was done there would be difficulties placed in the way of payment and fresh orders. Mr. Beaty, Mr. Bell's representative was the next witness and stated that Mr. Wall asked him not to show the 10 per cent. in the bills and that Mrs. Wall gave him a list of goods she required as her commission. It was later that it was suggested that the 10 per cent. be creditated to the Walls. Mr. Beaty's evidence was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

TINNEVELLY RIOT CASES.

Bail Refused to Loganatha Iyer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

At Tennevelly, yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, the Sessions Judge, application was made, for the release of Loganatha Iyer, one of the accused in the Riot cases, on bail. The Judge said that the accused had been released, on bail, in the preliminary trial, and he would have been inclined to grant the application but for the remarks of the Additional District Magistrate that Loganatha must have been tampering with the witnesses. Under these circumstances the application was not worthy of consideration, and would be rejected.

LATE SIR W. BURKETT.

Reference in Allahabad High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The news of Sir William Burkett's death was received in Allahabad by private cable on Tuesday night and by the time the High Court opened next day the news was known to the Judges and members of the Bar. Naturally, references were made to the event by both Bench and Bar. Sir George Knox, acting Chief Justice, paid an eloquent tribute to his late colleague's character and attainments, his words finding an echo in the speeches of Mr. Wallace, Government Advocate, on behalf of the Bar, and of Rai Pandit Sunder Lal Bahadur, C. I. E., for the Vakils Association. After speeches had been made, the Court was closed as a mark of respect for the deceased.

The following is Sir George Knox's speech :—"Government Advocate, Pandit Sunder Lal and members of legal profession.—It is with much sorrow and regret that I have to announce the death of Sir William Robert Burkett, which took place yesterday. But two short months ago he was one of the Judges of this Court. To no one here present is he a stranger, and I feel that it is as a friend I am telling friends of the loss of one who was a true friend to all who were loyal members of the profession to which he belonged.

Sir William Robert Burkett took his degree in that noble College which has sent out so many eminent lawyers—Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the Service in 1861 and rose step by step through various grades of Joint-Magistrate and Colector and Judge until he was selected in 1891 to preside over the court in Oudh. From that Court he was translated to this Court in 1892. He had, further the no small advantage of having been called to the Bar. Thus he came to this Court with a mind judicially trained, and strengthened with rich experience gleaned from every corner of the official field and he soon proved that, he was no unworthy successor in a long line of eminent Judges who have sat in this Court. He had no sympathy with weak sophistries of any kind ; his robust mind and intellect could not endure them ; but he was a true friend and sympathetic adviser of every lawyer who was faithful to his client and to the traditions of his calling.

This is no time to tell, except in passing, of his generosity to all who were in real trouble, and of his hospitality. My great regret is that one is not here to-day who could have spoken in more eloquent words of his sterling worth I allude to Sir John Stanley who knew him better than any of us, both privately and officially. We had hoped for him to have a prolonged spell of quiet and contented rest in his fatherland after strenuous days of work that he devoted to the best interests of this country. But it has been otherwise willed and we can only now offer to his family and friends our best sympathy in their sorrow. They have of him, and in this they are happy, the memory of one whom the Greek philosopher would unfailingly have described as a man as completely as possible, both in word and virtue, foursquared and assimilated.

SIR H. DEANE'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" in a leader strongly criticises the appointment of Colonel Roos Keppel to succeed Sir H. Deane. It says :—"No one questions, no one can question, the great services of Colonel Roos Keppel both in Kurran and Khyber : and if it were only intended to give well merited reward for those recent services in the shape of appointment to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province during a short vacancy, practically no body would have a word to say against that substantial recognition. It would be a personal honour without entailing political consequences, but if, as unfortunately appears probable, Sir Harold Deane is not allowed to return to India, and a substantive vacancy occurs, political considerations are involved and it becomes impossible to ignore them. It would be affectation to pretend to be unaware that many voices are preparing to acclaim Colonel Roos Keppel as fittest or, as some have brazenly put it, the only possible successor to the Chief Commissionership. The personal part of the matter may be stated briefly—Colonel Roos Keppel has been employed on the border for some ten years in duties of quasi-military, quasi-political kind ; he has done excellent service in Kurran and again in the Khyber and has great influence with the tribes of those neighbourhoods, but broadly speaking he knows nothing of the rest of the border or the rest of the Frontier Province. He has had no training or experience in general administration and is devoid of any special knowledge of the multifarious matters that come before a Chief Commissioner as ruler of a province.

Colonel Roos Keppel belongs to the Political Department in which he ranks as Political Agent of the 4th Class. The "Pioneer" is quite wrong in its scoff at fifteen amiable and senior gentlemen, the truth being that in becoming Chief Commissioner Colonel Roos Keppel would supersede and go over the heads of fully fifty of his seniors. If that is not wholly disregarding seniority we should like to know what it is. Even thus wholesale ignoring of "claims to distinction" might be justified on the score of special and exceptional all round qualifications, but these cannot be claimed and it is equally impossible to assert that among these fifty seniors there is none of sufficient merit for selection. To say so is not merely to put an affront upon a large body of capable officials but to confess that the Political Department is an imposture packed with incapables.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Six of the accused in the Harrison Road conspiracy case were to-day committed to the Sessions.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Wonders of the Indian Palace.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Exhibition's the thing! We can talk of nothing else. Society is spending its days and the million its nights in the great city of white palaces and blue lakes that has arisen amid the prosaic surroundings of Shepherds Bush.

When earlier in the month the exhibition was formally opened it was in a sadly unfinished condition. The paths suggested an Irish bog. The Princess of Wales came away with a ruined gown as a memorial of her visit while a certain distinguished Royal personage uncomplimentarily referred to the great exhibition as a swamp and a collection of packing cases. But that was a fortnight ago and this week when the King and Queen and the President of the French Republic visited the Exhibition, if not absolutely complete to the expert eye, to the ordinary visitor, the White City as we are all calling it, was finished.

"C' est Magnifique" exclaimed the President when the wonderful white palaces of the Court of Honour burst on his sight, and we can but echo his phrase.

THE INDIAN PALACE.

One of the most wonderful sections of the exhibition is the Indian Palace, rented by the India Office, which was opened to the public yesterday.

Even the exterior of the Palace suggests the magnificence of the East, and mounted on the front is a shining peacock with dragons of gilt and green writhing at the sides.

Women are flocking to the Indian Palace in numbers for here the most wonderful jewels in the Exhibition are to be found. The India Office hesitates to put a price upon its treasures. They are priceless, and detectives guard the jewels night and day. Many of these detectives are women, smartly toiletted women, who are familiar with every female thief in Europe or America. Mingling with the crowds they keep a ceaseless watch on any suspicious characters.

But to return to the jewels. The rubies are among the gems of the collection. A single glowing red gem represents £3,000.

Belts of tanned snake-skin are another attraction to feminine visitors and there are silk carpets from Kashmir, rose wood for pianos from Bombay, carvings that are a revelation to the ordinary stay at home Britishers and chutneys and condiments galore.

THE ENTENTE AND THE BRITISH SUNDAY.

Is the British Sunday in danger of being continentalised if the Franco-British Exhibition is opened on Sunday ? is the question which the arrival of President Fallieres has set us to solve.

Our French visitors, it is pointed out, are likely to have a very dull time in London on Sunday and courtesy demands that we should do something for their amusement. Then again, it is argued, that thousands of Frenchmen with their wives and families, for the French always travel "en famille," who cannot possibly afford the time to cross the channel in the middle of the week would be able to visit the exhibition if it was open on Sunday and that the "Entente Cordiale" demands that our prejudices should give way to their interests.

No one has dared to shock British orthodoxy by proposing to open the exhibition on Sunday as on a week day. It is only proposed that the Art and Science sections, which have an educational value and blend instruction with amusement should be opened, but even so the proposal has met with a storm of opposition, in spite of the much greater freedom with which Sunday is now observed.

The thin end of the wedge, cry the sticklers for Sunday observance, the preliminary to the destruction of the British Sunday and the introduction of the full fledged Continental Sunday, and the Sunday openers retort by saying that the British Sunday went out with crinolines and is as dead as the Dodo. With the Thames on Sunday afternoon covered with boats, with Sunday lawn tennis and golf being increasingly played, with the number of Sunday concerts increasing, with pillars of the Church and State and Society ladies whose week day leisure is spent in opening bazaars for charitable and religious objects not ashamed to enjoy the "Week End" anathematised in the pulpits of Mayfair, it is absurd, they say, and will only confirm the belief in British hypocrisy to refuse to meet the convenience of our French neighbours.

And indeed the British Sunday has become a fetish that exists for the most part in the imagination. The fashionable hotels and restaurants are as full on Sunday as on any other night. The Sunday dinner party at the Ritz and Carlton is now a recognised institution of Society and if there are no theatres the private performances of the Stage Society can be enjoyed.

But all this notwithstanding, it is more than doubtful if the Franco-British Exhibition will open on Sundays.

THE FRENCH INVASION.

With its State Ball, State banquets, State visit to the City, State tour of the Exhibition and above all the gala night at Covent Garden this has been a crowded week in London. Town seems full of French visitors and not only was the French colony represented at the gala but some of the leaders of Paris Society were present, drawn to London by the Franco-British Exhibition. At the Temple Flower Show which was held this week and is the fashionable event of the horticultural year one heard almost as much French as English in the tents. Hotels, too, are absolutely full and this applies not only to those favourite haunts of wealthy birds of passage, the Carlton, the Ritz and the Savoy but also to the new-comers in hotel-land such as the handsome Piccadilly and to numberless private hotels tucked away in quiet streets in Mayfair and Knightsbridge and Kensington. Bloomsbury and Bayswater are similarly full. In fact London hotels at the moment might emulate the theatres and have cards on their portals bearing the intimation "House Full."

MADAME TETRAZZINI'S "AFTERNOON-OUT."

Fresh from her triumphs at the gala when she shared the honours with Melba Mme. Tetrazzini for the first time in her life took part in a public function yesterday. By a special dispensation of the Covent Garden authorities Tetrazzini was permitted to visit the What To Do With our Girls Exhibition at Princes Skating Rink, for such is her devotion to art and Covent Garden's dislike of distracting influences that even afternoon teas are usually tabooed.

It was quite like a holiday therefore for Mme. Tetrazzini and she was fairly bubbling over with enjoyment at the novelty of her experience. There was a great throng of well known people present anxious to see the new operatic star at rather closer quarters than the footlights at Covent Garden permit. They found Mme. Tetrazzini in private life to be a handsome woman with a particularly pleasant expression. Italian though she is, she is fairer than many Anglo-Saxon women. Her golden hair is drawn plainly back from her face, her fresh complexion looks the picture of health and her eyes are a pecular light hazel. With her merry laugh, her musical language and her amusing attempts to speak a few words of English Terazzini made a splendid impression and seemed greatly to enjoy her introduction to the modern business girl.

She was charmingly gowned in white silk and wore a coat of Irish lace, her simple white net hat being prettily garlanded with flowers.

DAINTINESS OF DRESS.

The prevalance of light colours for dresses is being much commented upon. Other seasons have had their decided hues, it may have been a deep old rose or a warm tobacco brown but this season only the most delicate colourings are being worn. The park which in other seasons has presented a series of brilliant kaleiodoscope sensations now suggests a delicate pastel drawing. Mingling among white lingerie and cream serge dresses which by far the majority of fashionable women are wearing we see dainty visions of loveliness in palest shell pink, delicate hydranges blue, pale primrose, soft lilac and lily of the valley greens. Imagine what a glaring note a vivid cerise or a cornflower blue would introduce into this exquisite mosaic. The popularity of light colours does not apply only in the charmed West End. The business girl like her American sister is coming up to the city in a neat white, pale blue or French grey linen suit. Striped zephyr coats and skirts purchasable at ten shillings are patronised by the wife of the working man. This is all a very marked improvement and not only in the appearance alone. Its hygienic influences cannot be over estimated. Any thing more likely to harbour the baccilli of disease than the old fashioned stuff gown which could not be laundered and never knew the inside of a dry cleaners it is difficult to imagine. Of course the prevalence of light dresses has sent the laundry and cleaning bills bounding up and the amount which a really well dressed woman has to pay to her dry cleaners is alarmingly high. And in the case of the wealthy woman it cannot be pleaded that her washable frocks are cheap in the first place. For the lingerie gown hand-embroidered and embellished with real lace is a costly article. Such a gown by the way is no longer made with a separate skirt and bodice, but both are joined together.

MODELS IN A GARDEN.

Never choose your Ascot toilettes in a show room. You cannot tell how an Ascot frock will look until you have seen it against a background of green trees and lawns. Such is the advice of Lady Duff Gordon, or as she is known in Hanover Square, Lucille, Maker of robes.

One day this week she invited the world of fashion to Hanover Square to see her Ascot gowns, but if the visitors expected to be cooped up in a stuffy show room while models donned the latest confections for the races they were disappointed, for when they arrived the Ascot gowns and Ascot hats and Ascot parasols were desporting themselves on the persons of a bevy of pretty girls on the lawn at the back of the fine old Georgian mansion which is Lucille's place of business. Visitors discussed afternoon tea to the music of a band and admired the Ascot gowns which they thus saw exactly as they would look in the enclosure at Ascot.

Another enterprising firm has hit upon a novel way of showing its creations. Tableaux in which models wearing the frocks of the season, the Ascot gown, the Court dress, the bridal costume etc. are a feature at one of the stands at the Exhibition.

SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

Inauguration Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The Inauguration Ceremony of the Scottish Chapter, the first one under the Scottish Constitution, took place, last evening, at the Masonic Hall, Simla, under very favourable auspices. The Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, in his capacity, as Grand Superintendent of all Scottish Freemasonry, came from Quetta, under deputation, accompanied by the Provincial Grand Officers, consisting of Mr. N. B. Mancherjee, Rai Jannatrai and Major Cobbold, who all assisted in installing the Principals-elect of the above Chapter.

Members of the English sister Chapter, "Dalhousi" and "Simla," attended the ceremony and banquet, which followed.

Sir A. H. McMahon, responding to the toast of the evening, proposed by Mr. Campbell, First Principal, dwelt lengthily on the destructive features of Scottish, English and Irish Freemasonry and kept his hearers waiting for the finish for a considerable time, concluding his remarks amid great applause, in wishing prosperity to the new Chapter.

Sixty persons sat at the banquet, including the distinguished visitors, and a European Band was in attendance.

DISTURBANCE AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 18.

What might have ended in a very serious riot in the Quetta Ingle Market between the Hazaras of the regiment and some Kandahari Pathans was fortunately averted by the timely arrival, on the scene, of the Hazara Military Patrol in charge of a Native Officer. The alteration having taken place between some Hazaras and Kandahari shopkpers twelve of the Hazaras were badly knocked about and two Pathans wounded. About 200 Hazaras were at the market entrance ready to join in the fray, but were kept outside by the patrol. The officer commanding the Hazara Regiment was telephoned for and arrived in time to prevent further disturbance.

The wounded men have been conveyed to hospital and the police are inquiring into the cause of the quarrel. There has always been bad feeling between the Hazaras and the Kandaharis.

HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

House Collapses and Causes Three Deaths.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Up to 8 a.m. to-day twelve inches of rain has been registered in Calcutta. A house collapsed in the Jorasanko Section of the town, killing two native women and a child.

The storm signal hoisted at the river yesterday has been lowered this morning.

Two steamers put back and disembarked their passengers.

It is still raining and the weather very cloudy.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

Latest Aeroplane Triumph.

M. DELAGRANGE AND HIS RECORD.

WRIGHT BROTHERS' RIVAL.

London, June 1.

The conquest of the sky, which modern engineers regard as the most difficult mechanical problem that has to be solved by the ingennity and patience of the twentieth century, is being rapidly accomplished and Saturday was a red-letter day in the history of the unceasing advance towards successful aviation.

The great achievement was M. Delagrange's flight of eight miles in fifteen minutes with his aeroplane, at Rome, reported in yesterday's edition, and which he himself describes to-day in a special telegram to the "Daily Mail." He thus holds the world's record or a flight witnessed and tested by skilled observers, which the Wright Brothers' flight of twenty-four miles in 1905 was not. The utmost distance as yet covered by the Wright Brothers in the presence of a competent witness has been six miles.

THIRTY-FIVE TURNS.

Rome, May 30.

To-day, at a quarter to six in the morning, writes M. Delagrange, to The "Daily Mail" I made an aeroplane flight lasting fifteen minutes twenty-five seconds, and covering twelve kilometres, and 750 metres, (sixty yards short of eight miles,) over a course marked out by posts. I made thirty-five turns. The flight was watched by the Italian officials.

The Roman aristocracy had abandoned sleep in order to be present at my experiment, and among those present were Major Morris of Italian Military Aeronautical Bridge ; M. de Filippi, Captain Ricaldoni, Mr. Bishop, President of the American Aero Club and a personal friend of the Wrights and the representatives of the Italian Press.

The flight was magnificent, the height of the machine from the ground being from nine and a half to sixteen feet. A light wind was blowing at ten to thirteen feet a second.

I succeeded at the first attempt, and rose into the air after a run of about a hundred yards. The course measured outside the poles was some nine miles and three-quarters long.

After my flight the Italian officials drew up an account of the proceedings, which will be sent to the Aero Club of France to establish my claim to the record.

I have won the Archdeacon Cup for the longest flight, and if the experiment had taken place in Paris I should have also won the prize for staying a quarter of an hour in the air, offered by M.M. Armengaud and Montefiore.

Rome, May 31.

My last experimen to-day took place at half-past six in the evening and was an immense success.

I made several flights round the Piazza d'Armi in calm air, amid enthusiastic ovations.

The machine worked admirably. About 20,000 spectators were present.

Rome, June 1.

At seven o'clock this morning I made experiments before Queen Margherita, the King's mother, who was accompanied by the Marchioness and the Duchess Villamarina.

Among others present were Prince George of Greece, Princess Radzwill, Princess D'Antani, Duke Sailere, Senator Rasohni, Mr. Bishop, the president of the Aero Club of America ; Marquis Guiccioli, Major Morris, of the Italian Military Aeronautical corps ; Captain Ricaldoni, and Signor Nathan, the Mayor of Rome.

The air was calm. The aeroplane started well, rising easily before her Majesty, amid enthusiastic applause.

Unluckily, after making three-quarters of the circle of the Piazza d'Armi, an unexpected gust of wind drove the machine towards the spectators and compelled a sudden stoppage, which damaged the chassis, further attempts being thus rendered impossible.

The Queen walked from the Royal stand and examined the machine, and asked many questions as to the new science of aviation.

Her Majesty hopes soon to be able to order an aeroplane for her own use, and to experiment with the new sport.

THREE RIVALS.

New York, May 31.

Interest in the aviation contest between the Wrights, Mr. Herring (who, as cabled last night, has undertaken to supply the Government with a machine fifteen days before the Wrights deliver theirs in August), and M. Delagrange, is becoming acute. The newspapers print many letters from engineers offering the Wrights all sorts of advice. The most sensible letter ends, "Oh that the Wrights could associate with themselves the master of the gyroscope, the Briton Brennan, the inventor of the marvellous monorail gyroscope car!"

The subject occupies pages of the "Herald," which publishes textually, with diagrams, the original papers filed in the Washington Patent Office in May 1906.

The fact that the coveted information for which newspapers recently have been willing to pay thousands lay unheeded under Patent Application No. 721,393 for two years and could be had for 2½d. by anybody interested, illustrates the minimum of attention paid to aeronautics in this country until the Wrights six-mile flight, which was observed by your Special Correspondent at Manteo North Carolina.

The technical details given to-day are partly obsolete, as later improvements in the steering gear are partially described in the French papers of January 1908, and are partially still guarded as secret. Aero Club members smile at the notion that the Wrights have disclosed their whole secret.

Mr. A.M. Herring who transmitted Lilienthal's experience to Octave Chanute and to the Wrights, and must himself deliver a flying machine to the American Government before the Wrights, said to me, "You may take it from me—and I have studied their patent applications closely—that if the Wrights had done nothing beyond what they publish their machine would not fly. In the present machine they have done something additional which is the soul of their wonderful apparatus, the living principle that makes it wary for sudden gusts and eddies of air currents. This unknown element affords the delay which is absolutely necessary for the human machine to set the levers in motion which control the flexible wings."

Mr. Herring has such an automatic balancing adjustment on his own machine, and he said he well knew that the Wrights jealously guarded their secret.

Mr. Herring should know of what he speaks, for while gliding near Chicago in 1900 he smashed several machines which were externally very similar to those now used by the Wrights, narrowly escaping the fate of his master Lilienthal. Mr. Herring is no readier than the Wrights to disclose the nature of his balancing device, but it acts automatically, and aeronautic students believe that it is based on a subtle adaptation of the principle of the gyroscope to the whims of the air.

The Wrights and Mr. Herring's balancing regulators have focussed attention on those aviators. The external differences in the aeroplanes the size and arrangement of the planes and the weight and power of the motors, are regarded as unessential, for many have learned to "glide" and navigate in motionless air.

What the Americans assert as their superiority over their European rivals is their ability to maintain flight and steer a course safely in any wind that a bird can stand. The consensus of opinion here is that whatever may be the merits of the respective machines, the Wrights are unsurpassed for practical experience and skill.

Mr. Herring regards the construction and operation of an aeroplane to carry five men 200 or 250 miles, safely and swiftly, as reasonably certain within the present generation.

Mr. Patrick Y. Alexander, a British engineer, who is regarded as the representative of the British Government, has arrived, to investigate the Wright's machine.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

PREPARING FOR TRIAL FLIGHTS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Wilbur Wright has left Paris and gone for a considerable distance into the country with a view, it is presumed, of visiting the spot in France where he proposes to make further flights on the much-discussed aeroplane which he and his brother have constructed.

The location of the ground is being kept strictly secret, but it is a sufficiently wide expanse of territory to enable Mr. Wright to make a flight of at least 30 miles without comming into contact with any obstacles.

Before leaving Paris, Mr. Wright, in company with his manager, Mr. Hart O. Berg, had an interesting chat with a "Daily Mail" representative, in the course of which he said the machine for the proposed French trials had been here since last year laying in the packing-cases in which it had arrived from America. Now that he was here, it would be taken out and put together, and would very soon be ready for flight.

Mr. Wright added : "Though I do not wish to appear too sanguine, there is no doubt whatever that I shall be able to excel any flights yet made in this country or anywhere else in Europe.

"The difference between French aviators and ourselves is that for many years we have been studying the aeroplane in a scientific manner, and the results we have achieved are the outcome of many years of experimenting, whereas our French competitors have only gone into the matter seriously within the past two years. Our position is simply this—that we are fully five years ahead of experimenters in this country.

"We do not attach so much importance to the motor problem as you seem to do here, for we shall soon be able to build an aeroplane to which we can attach any ordinary automobile motor. The weight of the motor is only a secondary question with us instead of being the very essential factor which the French aeroplanists seem to make of it.

"The vital problem to be solved in connection with aeroplanes is that of equilibrium. This, I hope, we have succeeded in doing. Nor are we dependent upon the state of the wind, for I think I might say that we are able to go out with our machine in almost any wind.

"You may add that a great deal to much fuss was made about our recent accident. It was not so important as the newspapers stated. It arose entirely from lack of judgment in handling the controling levers. Had I been at a good height from the ground, as I have already pointed out, there would have been time to correct the mistake, and no harm would have come to the machine. That is all I can say to you for the present, but in a few days I may be able to talk to you a little more freely."

Mr. Berg said : "You may be sure we will surprise a few people when we actually bring our machine out and make it fly the distance we hope to."

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

Willing Victim of Consumption.

New York, June 1.

Great interest is taken here in the case of "Mr. Frank Merritt," who allowed himself to be inoculated with tuberculosis by Dr. C. Carroll, a New York scientist, who assert that he can cure consumption.

"Merrit" is the fictitious name given to a poverty stricken writer of magazine articles, who two weeks ago walked into the doctor's office and declared that he did not care if he lived or died, and offered to allow his system to be impregnated with the tuberculosis germ.

Dr. Carroll sought the advice of a lawyer, who informed him that if the man died he was liable to arrest for homicide.

"But I took that risk," the doctor informed me to-day, "and inoculated Merritt with virus from a consumptive patient. His lungs are now half solid with tubercular matter and an examination of the sputum shows that the bacilli are present in great numbers, but my treatment is already beginning to work and coughing is gradually decreasing. The breathing is normal, he has had a good night, and has a hearty appetite."

Mr. Merritt himself, when seen to-day, said 'the average individual cannot understand why anyone should be so self-sacrificing as to contract this terrible malady without hope of reward pecuniary or otherwise, and in face of perhaps years of suffering and ultimate death, that others may reap the benefit. To such people I have only this to say I believe I owe something to the world and to humanity, and as I have not been a most exemplary citizen, this seems the only way in which I can balance the account."

To-day Dr. Carroll received a letter from a Baltimore woman asking him in the interests of science, to inoculate her with turberculosis. "If I can do anything to check the awful disease take me," wrote the woman, and Dr. Carroll states that he will, if her family consents, undertake the experiment, knowing that he can care her.

Dr. Carroll's theory, which is entirely his own, is that consumption is an "alkaline disease, and, therefore, curable by means of acids."

THE statement of traffic of the Taptee Valley Railway for the week ending 25th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 24,024, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 823. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th April, 1908, were Rs. 3,71,422, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 61,925.

WEATHER WORTH MILLIONS.

May's Midsummer Heat.

London, June 1.

May has been a record month in one respect, for never has the month within living memory furnished such marvellous progress from late winter into midsummer.

April went out with blustering snowstorms and May came in with fine and pleasant weather which with a few short breaks, has continued to its close. In the first fortnight there was about an inch of rain, but only fifty-seven hours of sunshine, yet the temperature kept well up to the average and under the influence of alternative rain and sunshine vegetation prepared for the wonderful leap which it was to take for the second half of the month.

Seldom has the last half of May provided such a glorious spell of weather. Between Friday night and Saturday 0·47 in. of a total rainfall of 1·53 in. for the month (0·38in. less than the average) fell in sharp tropical showers, but over a hundred hours of sunshines were registered between the middle and the close of the month, and this made the total about 10 per cent. better than might be expected on the average.

Most places, despite the appearance of some sporadic thunderstorms, enjoyed brilliant weather over the week-end. In mid-Surrey the temperature rose to 79 deg. in the shade at noon yesterday, the highest reading recorded this year.

There is now a prospect of the development of strong thunder systems locally, but there is no sign of any general break in the weather.

The present remarkably fine weather following the severe winter and the cold, early spring is encouraging the week-end spirit, and there is a growing disposition to lengthen the week-end-holiday.

"We find that more people are finishing up their week's business on Friday evening and are also prolonging their holiday over Monday," said the traffic superintendent of one railway yesterday.

ON THE RIVER.

The river yesterday and on Saturday was gay and bright with thousands of pleasure-seekers, and hotel proprietors and boat-owners along all the popular stretches of the river are overjoyed with the rush of patronage.

The motor-car, which has become so important a factor of the week-end, was also exceptionally busy. During yesterday and Saturday the main roads which led to the country and to the sea hummed with the smooth progress of powerful cars, and at cross roads there was an incessant "toot! toot!" of warning horns. The motor-car is taking people further afield for the week-ends.

Within a fortnight machines and scythes will be busy in the clovers and the grasses. The great rainfall topped by a burst of White City weather, has had a startling effect everywhere but nowhere so much as in the grass and clover fields of the country. Never was such growth and seldom was the hay so lush so thick and rich in "bottom," or so full of promise of the highest feeding value.

Mark Twain, the pioneer of the white suit fashion has at least one follower in London. He appeared in one of the suburbs yesterday afternoon and attracted considerable attention. His suit was just a plain white drill suit such as are worn in the tropics with white canvas shoes to match. A soft grey felt hat completed his attire.

A hairdresser's shop at Newport, Mon., was set on fire yesterday by the sun's heat striking on some celluloid combs in the window.

A thunderbolt which fell during a thunderstorm at Bristol on Saturday night tore up the roadway and set fire to a gas main. The stone cross surmounting St. Agnes's Church was also struck and fell into the churchyard.

The record day of May was Wednesday last, when there were fourteen hours of bright sunshine.

One of the best "merry months" remembered was that of 1905, when there were no fewer than 237 hours of sunshine—72 above the normal. Temperature rose above 78 degrees, while the total rainfall was only 1·10 in.

79 IN THE SHADE.

London, June 2.

Yesterday was the hottest 1st of June for several years, and the shade temperature of 7[illegible] London was eclipsed in Berlin, where it was 86

The thunderstorms in most parts of the country last night were accompanied by heavy rain, [illegible] through the night.

A farm labourer was killed by lightning near Retford.

Sunday night's downpour brought no rather than thunder, and a cloudy dullness in the morning told what was to follow. The sun melted the cloud just as it melted everything else, and London was then in for a broiling day.

At eight in the morning the shade temperature was 65 degrees, against 59 degrees last Wednesday. An hour later it had risen to 69 degrees; at noon it was 76 degrees; and by the afternoon Westminster had 79 degrees. It remained hot as long as the sunshine lasted, at seven o'clock it had only moderated to 75 degrees.

Bond-street yesterday was a picture of summer frocks as light and graceful as spring flowers—transparent, filmy simplicities, which look so modest and cost so much. Seen from an upper window, the of endless row parasols in carriages looked like tulips in a garden. The teashops were crowded from four o'clock until six, and many had to wait their turn for a table. Iced coffee was very popular at tea-time just as mayonnaise of salmon was at lunch.

The highnight readings are a feature, and thunder disturbances are not expected to cause more than a temporary reduction of the temperature. Yesterday's 79 in London was 14 degrees higher than on June 1 last year, and 19 higher than in 1906, but 1903 had a record of 83. Ramsgate also had 79 yesterday and Paris 78.

Thunderstorm occurred last night in the many parts of the country and in Paris and other places on the Continent.

The storm began in Nottinghamshire in the afternoon, and was followed by heavy rain.

At Gamson, about three miles from East Retford, William Cuckson, an agricultural labourer, was ploughing yesterday afternoon when an extremely vivid flash of lightning knocked down both the man and his horse. The latter galloped away, but the man was killed on the spot.

After the hot day and a brilliant sunset, London remained hot instead of cooling down, as everybody hoped. At half-past nine a flash of lightning illuminated the sky. The flash developed into a display and for half an hour there was a rapid succession of dazzling flashes as wide and vivid as any that have been seen in London for years past. A few large drop of hot rain fell and then came a deluge. For a few minutes rain in a fury. The streets of the West-End cleared as if by magic and every shop door which provided refuge was filled with men without umbrellas and women in light summer frocks. The number of silk hats and muslin frocks ruined by the downpour is past computation. The downpour was as short as it was fierce. In half an hour it had dwindled to a drizzle, only to be renewed again soon after midnight.

The storm at Brighton began far out at sea, and several thousands of people assembled on the front to watch the lightning. Suddenly the rain descended with great force. The ladies, in their light summer clothing, fled in all directions, and in a few minutes the esplanade was clear.

MORE TAXES ON THE RICH.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Forecast.

BUDGET DEBATE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REBUKE TO NATAL.

London, Tuesday, June 2.

The discussion on the financial proposals of the Government was prefaced in the House of Commons yesterday by the attempts of one or two members to raise difficulties in connection with the visit of the King to the Czar, and by the announcement of the Colonial Secretary's rebuke to Natal in connection with Dinizulu's arrest.

Mr. H. C. Lea, the militant Radical, wished to know how the Government were kept informed as to what occurred at intervals between the Sovereign and a foreign potentate, at which the Foreign Secretary was not present. Mr. Lea complained that the question had been cut down.

"It was I who cut the question down," said the Speaker, "and I ask the hon. member to put it as it stands."

Mr. Asquith said the Government were kept informed on the matter in question. "The assumption that when a foreign Sovereign stays with the King, or the King with a foreign Sovereign, they should never meet, though staying in the same house, or if they do meet should only converse in the presence of a Cabinet Minister, is not reasonable." (General cheers.)

TELEGRAM FROM LORD CREWE.

Questions in reference to Dinizulu gave Colonel Seely, [the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the opportunity of reading out the following telegram which Lord Crewe had sent to the Governor of Natal on Saturday:—

I cannot but express my great regret that, in view of all the circumstances, the payment of Dinizulu's salary should have been stopped without the assent of the Secretary of State, seeing that this action cannot be regarded otherwise than as a breach of the conditions upon which he was permitted to return to Zululand, and inflicts a hardship on the prisoner who is involved in much expense owing to the prolongation of the legal proceedings.

I feel bound to express my disappointment that your Ministers have treated a matter of this importance, in which grave political questions involving native interests and the good faith of the Colony towards the Majesty's Government are concerned, on purely technical grounds.

The business of the day was the debate on the Second Reading of the Finance Bill.

The official Unionist amendment was moved by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, representing the Ashford Division of Kent, as follows:—

That in view of the growing liabilities of the nation for naval and military defence, old age pensions and education, and of the necessity for giving additional relief to the ratepayers from the increasing charge for the national services now thrown upon the rates, this House regrets that no attempt is made to increase the resources of the Exchequer by broadening the basis of taxation.

The Government, he said, had made the reckless deal of the gambler.

Captain Morrison Bell, the Unionist member for Mid-Devor, made his maiden speech in seconding the amendment. The Budget proposals, he said, were a mad gamble for votes.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General, defended the proposals and lauded the Government's achievements.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADVICE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain advised the Postmaster-General to study the course of foreign trade in both Germany and the United States. Neither their exports nor their imports had been reduced.

Mr. Bottomley played the part of amateur Chancellor of the Exchequer, and interested the house by detailing how he should raise an extra fifty millions.

Other members having criticised the Budget, Mr. Lloyd-George declared that the debate, so far as it had gone, had been very unsatisfactory. What did the amendment really mean? The real issue had been shirked and no one had any doubt it had been shirked at the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition. He was a wily strategist, and the floor to the House was not the best place for threshing out fiscal matters from the Opposition point of view. "Every fact and argument can be tested," he said with slow bitterness, "it is so very much better to leave these things to the gramophone."

Mr. Lloyd-George turned to his supporters with a dry word as to the suggestions which had been made them as to means of raising revenue. "They shall receive due consideration," he said; "I will pigeon-hole them very carefully." Everybody laughed. If increased taxation was to be necessary it should be placed on those rich enough to bear it.

The House rose at nine minutes past eleven.

There was a discussion on the Territorial Army in the House of Lords, which adjourned till June 16.

A CHANNEL COLLISION.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Delayed.

London, June 1.

Owing to a collision which took place in the dense fog in the Channel on Saturday afternoon between the turbine steamers Onward and Queen (as reported in yesterday's Continental edition), there was no steamer available at Boulogne to convey passengers to Folkestone in connection with the four o'clock service from Paris.

The mail steamer Victoria arrived at half-past eight, after two and a half hours journey from Dover, and immediately embarked about three hundred passengers, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Onward, it appears, was struck four feet from the stern and the upper part of the ship's side was turn out. The damage extended down to the heavy "rubbing beam" with which the hulls of these turbines are provided.

The Queen had her bows buckled up, but her watertight bulkhead proved effective, and restricted the damage.

A difference of three feet in the steering of both vessels would have enabled them to clear. A passenger on the Onward said that when the look-out man saw that a collision was inevitable he jumped from his place in the bows to the port side, where he was killed. Had he gone to the other side he would have escaped.

The Queen was forty minutes out of port and the Onward thirty-five minutes at the time of the collision.

After colliding with the Spanish steamer Bermeo in the Channel, the Middlesbro steamship Queenswood was towed into Dover last evening, but sank in forty feet of water almost as soon as she got into the harbour. She had a cargo of wood, and this helped keep her afloat in the Channel after the collision. The Bermeo was also towed into Dover.

Another large vessel laden with timber was last evening lying east of Dover with boats in attendance, having also, it is reported, been in collision.

The Red Star liner Vaderland, which was due at Dover last night to embark passengers for New York, was reported to have broken down in the North Sea.

EMINENT PAINTER STRANGLED.

Found Gagged and Bound.

FOUR ASSASSINS.

A double murder of an exceedingly atrocious character, in which one of the victims is an eminent French painter, M. Adolphe Steinheil, was committed in the small hours of yesterday morning. Burglars broke into the artist's house while he was asleep forced him to show where he kept his money and valuables and strangled him and his mother-in-law, and left his wife for dead.

M. Steinheil lived in a pretty, old fashioned little villa, surrounded by a small garden and trees, in the Impasse Ronsin, a grove ending in a blind turning in the Vaugirard district of Paris. The impasse is a busy place during the day, as all sorts and conditions of people live there, whilst at night a large printing works keeps a number of men working, so that it is by no means isolated.

Yesterday morning, shortly after six o'clock, shouts of M. Steinheil's man-servant, who was seen at the first-floor window with his features distorted by terror, attracted the attention of the neighbours. A policeman living next door, accompanied by the night-watchman of the printing works in the grove, hurried to the villa, and found the large iron front door ajar. They went upstairs and found the artist in the corridor outside the bedrooms. He was on his knees, his body bent right back his arms tied behind his back, and a piece of very stout cord tightly twisted round his neck. He had been strangled. The body was quite cold, death having taken place several hours before.

Passing through M. Steinheil's bedroom, which was in the utmost disorder, the two men entered another room, where on a bed was the body of Mme. Japy, the artist's mother-in-law. Her hands were tied behind her back and a cord was tightly twisted round her neck, whilst in the mouth was a large bloodstained gag of cottonwool,

In an adjoining bedroom, from which came most agonising moans, they discovered Mme. Steinheil, the artist's wife, lying on the bed with her hands and feet fastened to the bedposts. String was knotted around her neck, and her chin was half hidden by a gag of cottonwool which she had succeeded in ejecting from here mouth.

THE WIDOW'S STORY.

The watchman was so overcome by the sight that he rushed off shouting in horror. The policeman hastened to liberate the unfortunate woman. Though extremely weak she was able to give the following account:—

"I was sound asleep when, probably about one o'clock in the morning, I was suddenly aroused and discovered three men and a woman standing round my bed. One man pointed a revolver at me and threatened me with death if I stirred, whilst the others tied me to the bedposts. One of the men evidently taking me for my husband's daughter, said: 'Your father held an exhibition of his paintings about a month ago and sold many of the pictures that were in this house. Show us where he put the money.' I motioned towards a chest of drawers in the room.

"The woman, who had been closely scrutinising my face, said: 'Why leave her alive? Kill her at once.' Notwithstanding my fright I seemed to recognize the woman's voice as being that of one of my husband's former models. A gag was put into my mouth and a card tied round my neck until I was black in the face and choking. I must have fainted."

The police found the entire house had been ransacked and everything of value removed, including all the cash and jewellery. The murderers appear to have entered by the front door with a skelton key. Their first visit was to Mme. Steinheil's room. Having left her for dead they entered the artist's bedroom, killed him as already described, and finally despatched his mother-in-law.

Curiously enough, M. Steinheil and his family were preparing to leave the impasse to take up their residence for the summer in the artist's summer quarters at Bellevue, near Paris, and his daughter accompanied by the cook and watchdog, left the house on Saturday for Bellevue intending to precede the others by twenty-four hours. It is probable, therefore, that the burglars were under the impression that nobody was in the house. The police say they have no clue beyond Mme. Steinheil's statements.

ROMANCE OF A PRINCESS.

Family Assent to Marriage.

Berlin, Sunday, May 31.

The "Neue Badische Landezeitung," of Mannheim, has corteously placed at my disposal an interview which its representative had yesterday at Lucerne with Lieutenant Koczian, the motor-car agent who eloped from Vienna with Princess Amelie of Furstenberg. The Princess and Lieutenant, with the latter's mother, who has been with the young couple ever since their romantic flight from Austria, are at the Hotel Victoria, Lucerne. A fourth member of the party is the lieutenant's legal adviser from Mannheim, Dr. Selig.

"Most of the statements published regarding our little trip,' said Lieutenant Koczian," do not bear the slightest resemblance to the truth especially the details of our romantic midnight motor trip to Mannheim and our supposed later flight to England, neither of which ever took place. I am, nevertheless, gratified that the Furstenberg family has shown a sympathetic attitude towards our little affair. The Furstenber family now offer no objection to my marrying Princess Amelie.

"The place and date of our wedding however is not yet fixed, nor can I say anything definite regarding our plans for the future. There is no truth in the statement that I intend to settle down in the Austrian Tyrol as a gentleman farmer. My own certain intention for the present is to return to Mannheim. The Princess, my mother, and myself will stay a little time in Lucerne, where the negotiations with the Furstenberg family will be concluded. The Princess's brother is already here for that purpose."

It is stated that the Furstenberg family will stipulate that the Princess and her husband shall live outside of Austria.

Lucerne, Sunday, May 31.

Princess Amelie of Furstenberg, Lieutenant Koczian, and the latter's mother have been enjoying a visit to Switzerland for the past week. They arrived here direct from Vienna last Sunday, and are staying at the Hotel Victoria as Mme. von Koczian, son, and niece.

Excepting for a day's visit to Berne and Zurich, they have remained here. Their secret was well kept, and the Princess will still receive nobody. Throughout the week the party, who seemed happy, made trips on the lake and mountains. The Princess and her lover are a handsome pair, and attracted attention everywhere, especially as the lady was beautifully dressed and wore very fine jewellery. They possess plenty of money, and it is understood that the lady has been buying her trousseau in Switzerland. The marriage law requires the public posting of banns a fortnight before a marriage.

The Princess received a visit yesterday from her brother, who has just arrived from Vienna. Afterwards the party left the hotel, taking their luggage, but are believed to be still staying in the neighbourhood.

THE GREAT ENGLISH BALLOON RACE.

Last night Mr. Frank Perrin, the Secretary of the Aero Club, supplied the following complete list of places where the balloonists who took part in Saturday's great race from Harlingham, as reported in yesterday's Continental edition, came to earth. They are given in the order in which the competitors started:—

Balloon.	Nationality.	Descending point.
Le Faune	France	Twickenham
Bonn	Germany	Shurlock Row
Eden	France	Ashford golf course
Luciole	France	Near Working
Quo Vadis	France	Warfield Park
Icarus	British	Waltham St Lawrence
Don Quixote	France	Near Binfield
Enchantress	Britain	Shurlock Row
Satellite	Britain	Near Binfield
Venus	Britain	Hawthorn Hill racecourse
Simoun	France	Billingbear Park
Le Roitelet	Belgium	Waltham St Lawrence
Leprechaun	Britain	Waltham St Lawrence
Le Lodlou	France	Near Chemistery
Tschudi	Germany	Ne r Binfield
Nebula	Britain	Warfield Church
Valkyrie	Britain	Little Wick Farm
Abercorn	Germony	Near Binfield
Rolla VI	France	Near Workingdam
L'Escapade	France	Egham
Lotus	Britain	About 1/3 mile east of winning post
Kokoro	Britain	Windsor Park
La Mascotte	Britain	Winkfield
L'Abeille	France	Twickenham
Aero Club IV	France	Near Feltham
Corona	Britian	Billingbear Park
Pegasus	Britain	Near Warfield
Le Nephelys	France	Virginia Water
Resolution du Nord Belgium		Harlington

There would appear to be still some doubt as to which of the two English balloons, Valkyrie and Lotus, was first. To-day an official survey of the locality will be made, the points where the balloons landed will be precisely verified, and the distances worked out into yards by means of large scale maps.

Three of the competitors came down within four and a half miles of the winning post—Mr. Frank Butler in the Icarus, Mr. Cloud Brabazan in the Leprechaun, and Mr. Geerts in the Roitelet. Farther away, in a southerly direction, two competitors came to ground within a distance of six miles of the goal. They were Mr. Earnest Bucknall in the Enchantress and Professor Milarah in the Bonn, a German balloon. Within six and a half miles of the winning post two more aeronauts descended—M. P. Dortail, representing France, and M. Giraud, also a French competitor.

The remainder of the aeronauts were carried away ten and fifteen miles from their goal and all descended far south of their proper course.

Although no accident marred the race, some of the aeronauts had some curious experiences.

Rising to a height of 6,500ft., Mr. Ernest Bucknall was at one time able to count twenty balloons in sight of him at different points of the compass.

The balloon Kokoro, steered by Professor Huntington, with Sir John and Lady Shelley as its passengers, descended on the Royal golf links in the private grounds of Windsor Castle, near where a cricket match was being played between the servants of the castle and these from Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Frank H. Butler, who made his 105th ascent in the race, reached an elevation at one part of his voyage of nearly 9,000ft., and his average altitude was over 6,000ft.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 2.

The official result of the great balloon race from Hurlingham on Saturday was made known late last night, and is as follows:—

		Yards from winning post.
1.	Mr. Griffiths Brewer, Britain	1,966
2.	Mr. C. F. Pollock, Britain	2,166
3.	M. G. Geerts Belgium	5,533
4.	Mr. Frank Butler, Britain	6,425
5.	Mr. Claude Drabazon, Britain	6,683

The special prize of £60 presented by the Royal Automobile Club to the foreign competitor who did the best in the contest was therefore won by M. Geerts.

LORD HUNTLY'S AFFAIRS.

Judge Makes a Committal Order.

Mr. Justice Bigham (sitting in Bankruptcy) dealt with a list of judgment summonses on Saturday, including that of re Huntly exparte Bosenberg, and his lordship observed that he was becoming quite familiar with the pecuniary affairs of Lord Huntly. He asked what was the nature of the claim.

Mr. Peirson (Field, Roscoe, and Co.) said that the summons was taken out by the executors of a man named Rosenberg, a Brighton moneylender, and was in respect of a judgment for £1,500. His lordship had been personally served at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, with notice of this application. The judge made an order for payment by instalments at the rate of £15 a month.

Another summons taken out by Peter Robinson, Limited, was in respect of goods supplied to Lady Huntly. The claim amounted to £52 19s. 6d. and on March 28 last an order for payment within a month was made by Mr. Justice Darling. The order had not been complied with, and accordingly his lordship was now asked to make a committal order.

On behalf of Lord Huntly an adjournment was requested, on the ground that his lordship was attending an appointment before registrar of the Peterborough County Court.

Mr. Justice Bigham declined to accede to his request, and made the committal order, at the same time directing that the order should be in the office for a week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS JUNE 17,—Capt Macnamara R. I. Rifles, from Meerut.
Lieut-Col Warliker, IMS, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURE, JUNE 17.—Lieutenant Morson, Cheshire Regt, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The following Lieutenants have been appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps, and are posted, as stated:—

Trafford, 32nd Sikhs, to 1st Division.
Burnett, 42nd Deolis, to 7th Division.
Hogan, Royal Irish Rifles, to 7th Division.
Wheatley, Middlesex Regiment, to 8th Division.

Chantee, 119th Infantry, to 8th Division.

Lieutenant Coventry, 44th Infantry, is transferred to 7th Lancers and Lieutenant Somerville, 32nd Punjabis, to 22nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant Holmes, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 5 Mountain Battery, at Quetta.

Lieutenant London, No. 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 28 Mountain Battery, at Abbottabad.

Captain G. T. Ford, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Indian Establishment for duty with No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ferozepore, vice Captain Cummins, retired.

Captain Short, 84th Battery, Royal Artillery, is posted to the 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Woolwich, on promotion to Major.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

Sympathy of the Corporation.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the President, presiding, but owing to death of Sir Jamsetji, the meeting was adjourned without proceeding with the usual business.

The President, in the opening, said that since they met last in this hall they had heard with the very deepest regret of the death of one of their colleagues, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. His loss was one which appealed not only to them who sat round the table, to the Parsi Community and to this City and the Bombay Presidency, but he thought he was right in saying that it would be felt as a severe shock throughout the whole of India. Sir Jamsetji was one of their most prominent citizens. He was a man who invariably commanded respect and admiration from all classes, and he bore the title that he carried, with a modest and unassuming dignity that ensured him respect from every one who had the privilege of meeting him. He (the President) personally felt that by his death he had lost a personal friend and a valuable colleague. He thought that was the personal feeling of every one there that day.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said he did not intend to be present at the meeting as he had not been well for some time. But he felt it his duty to come there and associate himself with his colleagues at the Corporation in performing the most melancholy duty which lay upon them of recording their sense of the great loss they had suffered by the death of Sir Jamsetji. The whole city was shocked the previous day when they heard of the sudden and premature death of Sir Jamsetji. He could hardly believe that one who seemed so strong and healthy would pass away so suddenly, but the ways of Providence were inscruitable. He agreed with the President when he said that most of them, who had a very great regard and esteem for his public career, also mourned the loss as that of a close and intimate personal friend. He knew Sir Jamsetji from very early days. He had been associated with him in private, public and various other matters in a hundred different directions, and he ventured to say that though he might have differed from him on many occasions their personal friendship had never suffered. That spoke of the highmindedness and noble nature of the deceased gentleman. He thought the President was quite right in saying that not only the Parsi community, this Corporation, this City and the Presidency, and in fact the whole country bemoaned his loss. He would go further and add that the late Sir Jamsetji had many friends in England who would mourn his loss very keenly. This was not the time to go into a detailed account of the various ways in which he carried himself in the public life of the City. He did his duty according to his own light in every possible situation in which he was placed. There was no doubt that he managed to earn the esteem and regard of every one with whom he came into contact. He was the head of the Parsi community and of many funds of a charitable, benevolent and public character. He would now move: "That the Corporation have received with deep regret the sad intelligence of the death of their esteemed colleague, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and desire to place on record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by them and the city generally by the untimely removal of one of Bombay's foremost citizens, who always took a keen interest and prominent part in movements effecting the welfare of the city. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their breavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the proposition said he fully symphathised with the expressions that had fallen from the President and Sir Pherozeshah. He had been associated with the late Sir Jamsetji for several years he had formed a very high opinion of his abilities and social virtues. He was regarded as the head of not only the Parsi community and but of all the communities of this City and the Presidency, and his loss was mourned not only by this Presidency, but the whole of India.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, in supporting the proposition said:—"Mr. President.—Little did we think a few weeks ago when discussing the propriety of adjournment on the death of a member that we should to-day be mourning the absence amongst us of our honoured colleague Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Of blameless private life he set a high example to his community. Many of us unaware of his general public activities and his tireless devotion to the welfare of Parsees, of whom he was the honoured head, thought of him merely as an amiable and retiring gentleman. In so doing they did him an injustice. He was unswervingly loyal to the Crown, to the Government of his country, and Government in honouring him honoured itself. His judgment was sound, and his advice frankly given to those seeking it. A gentleman of the old School he was remarkable for a fine old fashioned courtesy and it would be well for this country if more of us—and I here appeal to my own race—could attain more nearly to the standard he set us. In conclusion I would like to express my personal sympathy and my sense of loss in losing a friend whose friendship was a privilege."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy having also supported the proposition, it was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy yesterday morning at the Mazagon Castle, the family house of the Jeejeebhoys in Bombay, was very largely attended. No less than 1,500 persons were present and the large hall of the Mazagon Castle was found too small to accommodate the very large number of Parsee ladies who went there to condole the with bereaved family. The road was lined with hundreds of carriages in which from early morning people began to arrive. A large number of Parsees had arrived from up-country to pay their last respects to their leader the news of whose demise were telegraphed to all the important centres in the country. In addition to the large concourse of Parsees, several Hindus Mahomedans and Europeans were also present and the funeral party was the largest seen in Bombay for several years.

The previous evening several leading citizens representing the various communitesi of Bombay had called on the bereaved family and paid them a condolence visit. Several letters, telegrams and messges were received from various persons, and different places in the Presidency, sympathising with Sir Jamsetji's family in their sad bereavement.

The "Ghoh Sarna" or the funeral ceremony was commenced at 8 o'clock and that being over the Parsees proceeded to the entrance of the large hall where the remains of the late Sir Jamsetjee were placed, and paid their last respect to their leader. The number was so large that it took nearly an hour to perform the ceremony.

The cortege left the Mazagon Castle at 9 o'clock and about three hundred persons followed in a procession as far as the Towers of Silence. The route taken by them was from Mazagon to Two Tanks, whence the procession turned into Grant Road and going over the railway overbridge they went to Chowpatty via Gamdevi.

On arrival at the Towers of Silence money and clothes were distributed among the priests.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice R. Knight, I. C. S. assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th June.

The Honourable Mr. Justice M. B. Chaubal, B.A. LL.B., assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th June.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Baron de Heyking as Consul-General for Russia at Bombay.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Western Division, Poona is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (section 407 (2)). Power to call for records (section 435 (1)).

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the second Class in that district.

Mr. Mackenzie is also appointed, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. M. Conway, Junior Judge's Clerk, Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Clerk of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. Percival's appointment as Acting Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, should be held to have been substantive pro tem. with effect from the 8th April up the 7th June 1907, both days inclusive.

The following grade promotions of Deputy Superintendents of Police are made:—From the Second to the First Grade, Mr. C. R. Jafferies. From the Fourth to the Third Grade. Mr. Frank Rodrigues.

Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for three months from 31 July or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair to be Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall to be Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay. Presidency, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. F. Ware and pending the return to duty, of Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., or further orders.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the following ministers of the Basel German Evangelical Mission Reverend Alfred Blum and Reverend Anton Hiller.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Major F. Joslen, F.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. Ware to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., with effect from the date of the re-opening of the College after the summer vacation, pending further orders.

Mr. S. J. Sarjant to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. W. H. Traill, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant John George Berrie is transferred from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles with effect from 22nd April.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following officers are transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the dates specified against their names:—Lieutenant Earnest Handscomb Spencer. 1st April; Lieutenant Edward Stanley Deane. 1st April, Second-Lieutenant Alexander Wilson. 19th April.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles. Captain Charles Rimminton Scott, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 16th June 1907.

Mrs. Stanley Reed to be a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Mrs. S. Branson, resigned.

Mr. F. Norman, Temporary Engineer under Covenant, passed on the 28th May an examination in colloquial Marathi according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Department Code.

Mr. C. B. Pooley, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for 22 days with effect from 17th March.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Only 817 plague deaths occurred in all India last week, the Punjab reporting 368, Bombay Presidency 174, Burma 117, Madras Presidency, Bengal and Mysore State 40 each, North-West Frontier Province 22, the United Provinces 12, and Rajputana 1.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 18.

With the burst of the Monsoon, reported on the Malabar Coast and a slightly better feeling, in the Home markets, more business has been put through, during the week, than for some time past, the demand being for Hull.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.
Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 15th instant, Mr. Hargovinddas Kantawala has tried to review my contribution to your valued paper bearing the 6th day, current month. It is not intended to enter literary lists with him here; but proceed with an only purpose to clear some misunderstandings creeping therein.

To begin with, then, Education being a genus, free education, a species, admits of a division by dichotomy and brings out voluntary and not-voluntary as distinct sub-species, under the latter of which can be included compulsory, so as to prevent all overlapping and to reconcile free with both voluntary as well as compulsory education, without marring the sense or disturbing the principle of division, and yet showing that free education can be both voluntary and compulsory, at different times and suited to different places.

Referring, next, to the institution of a comparison with Japan wherein by the employment of judicious means and conciliatory policy, it has been stated that the question of demand and supply and the poverty of masses are to a great extent set at rest or rendered immaterial. But will it be a successful experiment, since it is not a case of experience as yet—to try to adjust Indian life to environments that have prevailed for a long time in a self-governed country like Japan wherein so many walks and stages of life have been known to us as being different from those obtaining in India? What are the incentives to and impetuses of Indian life and Indian ideals? Only recently it is that the process of denationalization can be deemed to have disappeared, in order to promote the more enduring interests of the nation. It is the providential advent of the British Government that has begun and continued steadily to uphold in practice the well known principle that Government is meant to benefit both the rulers and the ruled, by means of cultivating the study of arts, sciences, literatures and all sorts of intellectual treasures calculated to further the march of civilization. Japan was and is yet inspired by the noble spirit of patriotism that is always regarded virtuous inasmuch as it embraces love of the country and at the same time love of the sovereign. Patriotism in India to be mentioned in the same breath with the same in Japan ought to put aside all differences and dissensions as prevailing among caste and caste, as well as among rulers and ruled; and to be real or genuine, it should foster and duly develop the love of the Motherland as embracing chiefly the "animate part" that resides in and remains responsible for the welfare of, the inanimate and mere material portion of the land.

Moreover, poverty of the masses in India is a recognised fact and to hold that free education will be duly availed of when yet it is voluntary in form and effect; and supply therefore is artificially made to take a start of demand before properly cultivating and preparing public opinion for it by employing overseers for the purpose as suggested by Mr. Welinkar or by identifying the interests of the teacher with those of the taught, in some way or other, would be going beyond the bounds of practical wisdom. Baroda and its distant subject-classes lived within the touch of reforms and refinements in certain avocations of life, to a certain extent, to many of which some of the corner villages in the other parts of Kathiawad will frankly declare themselves total strangers. Where, for instance, the "Mehto" is generally regarded as a queer sort of being, alien in thought, action and interests, and where he is considered to be proverbially falling short of practical worldly wisdom, how can comparison be justly instituted between them and those other places in which "Mehto" is an occasionally useful agent—if not machine—for writing letters, money orders &c., and also those in which he is a general, nay constant, source of reference on matters light as well as weighty. Consequently, in order to wind up this argument lest the scope of the article might be unduly increased, it is always necessary to see that in an induction like the present one, until and unless a generalised truth is not established, the case of one time or one place and circumstances need not be argued as analogous to—least identical with—that of another time or place and circumstances.

In the next place, even supposing, for the nonce, that primary education as such come successfully to be imparted to the children of the working classes in India, it remains open to us to examine the result that would generally ensue, basing our remarks upon cases both outside and inside of India. It will be admitted that a large percentage from among the masses that have been made to imbibe primary education as such will be apt to give up their hereditary crafts and would willingly exchange manual for mental labour. What do the Statistics of England—shelving off the case of other places at present—teach, except the fact that there is an overwhelming majority of clerks and writers although their wages are low and pittance poor, whereas the supply in the market of workmen falls far short of the demand so as to increase their own rates. The sufferer, then, is the class that is left in the lurch by not carefully and cautiously waiting to see the ratio of demand to supply in the educational mart and again not noting the inter-relation between market and market in the social world. The craft, too, is at a discount and the sentiment of love and devotion for it, happens to be modified by this circumstance in a palpable measure. And do we not see the first precursors of the same state in some parts of India too? Compare the wages of a carpenter or any such artisan and the same result will be arrived at, to impart an undoubted conviction that as long as public opinion is not educated and advanced so far as to notice that industrial pursuits are not worthy of an educated or of a so-called educated person, arts and industries will remain as neglected as ever and the professions of educated men will continue to be overcrowded. Nor is it the purpose of the present attempt to suggest means for the preservation of hereditary crafts with pious conservative care; but sufficient will it prove to add that if no positive measure can be employed, the negative one that is calculated to generate some evil need not be allowed to rise, grow

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday's Agenda.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow :—

I.—QUESTIONS ASKED BY HONOURABLE MEMBERS.

Questions put by the Honourable Sheikh Sadik Ali walad Sheikh Sher Ali :—

1. Will Government be pleased to say, if the Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind have submitted a new scheme for pleaders in Sind, in which the examination for the District Pleaders is altogether abolished and the standard for the High Court pleaders raised to that of the University examination for the degree of LL.B., limiting the admission at that examination to graduates of the Bombay University ?

2. Is it a fact that more than half of the parties who go before the Courts in Sind are Mahomedans, and that this raising of the Standard will shut the doors of the profession to Mahomedan candidates ? It is the case that there are many third class and second class magistrates and Subordinate Judges in Sind, and that it would be very expensive for parties in petty cases to engage pleaders of high status, as a rule, pleaders who have passed the Lower Standard being commonly engaged by parties owing to the petty nature of the cases ?

3. Have Government received any memorial from the Sukkur Anjuman-i-Islam protesting against the proposals of the Judicial Commissioners?

4. Is it the case that last year the sluice heads of most of the private water-courses "ex" the Begari Canal between its regulator near the mouth of the Mirwah somewhere at its 38th mile up to its end where it discharges into the Idanwah and Sirwah were reduced in their breadth by masonry structures and it is contemplated by the Irrigational Department to further reduce the breadth with a view to stop rice cultivation and to allow only so much water as should suffice to irrigate one-third area of each holding ?

5. Is it a fact that the part of the Begari Canal mentioned above was mainly excavated by the Zamindars at their own cost, Government having contributed only a small share of expenditure amounting to about a lakh of rupees ?

6. Does not the restriction of rice cultivation apply only to those new Government Canals which were constructed at the time the orders of Government contained in Commissioner in Sind's Special Circular No. 41, dated the 7th May 1894, were issued or were to be constructed after that time and not to old Government Canals ?

7. Will Government be pleased to inquire into the rights of the Zamindars whose water-courses are being dealt with in this way ?

8. Will Government be pleased to state what correspondence (if any) has passed between them and the Public Works Department on the subject of the reduction in breadth of the water-courses "ex" the Begari Canal ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit :—

1. Referring to the Government of India Circular of November 1906 on the subject of free and compulsory education, will Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter ?

2. As regards "patasthal" rates, inquiry was promised at the last year's Budget debate : will Government be pleased to state if such an inquiry has been made, and, if so, the result of such inquiry ?

3. There are in all 44 Municipalities in the Presidency which the Committees are appointed by nomination only.

Northern Division	18
Central Division	2
Southern Division	5
Sind	19

Will Government be pleased to state if they have it in contemplation to modify the constitution of these Municipal Committees by the introduction of the elective elements ?

4. Will Government be pleased to favour the Council with a statement showing (1) which of the 162 District Municipalities have been granted the privilege of electing their own Presidents and (2) which of the District and Taluka Local Boards are under non-official Chairmen ?

5. Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing for the past 10 years since 1896-97.

(a) the aggregate crop yield for the different divisions of the Presidency year by year as compared with the normal ;

(b) the total yearly remissions of land-revenue on account of failure of crops during the period ;

(c) Revised Revenue Settlements, sanctioned during the years and the aggregate enhancements of the State demand on the land ?

6. Referring to the Government of India Resolution of 15th August 1907 on the Excise Committees Report, paragraph 5, will Government be pleased to state whether they have it in contemplation to constitute local committees on the lines suggested by the Government of India in any of the larger towns in the Presidency, e. g., Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, etc., in regard to the location and licensing of liquor-shops ?

7. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to reorganize the Revenue Department in view of the great rise in prices since the time when the present scales of of salary were fixed ?

(b) Is it true that the revenue line does not now offer sufficient inducements to graduates of the University ? If so, will Government be pleased to state what action they intend to take in order to make the line attractive for men of education and culture ?

8. (a) Is it true that a large portion of the pasturage allowed for the use of the Janner village has been ordered to be taken up for a forest reserve.

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the rules relating to such fresh reservations of land for forest purposes ?

(9) Will Government be pleased to state why the competitive test originally introduced for admission into the Provincial Civil Service has since been abolished ? Do Government intend to re-introduce the same ?

10. Is it true that during the last six months there have been six or seven resignations in the Revenue Department in East Khandesh ? Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for the same ?

11. Is the Arms Act in force in the Dang States? Have any licenses to hold arms been issued in those States ? If so, under what provision of law have the same been issued ?

12. (a) Is it true that land-revenue was collected in respect of lands acquired for the Godavri Right Bank Canal in the Nasik district even though no cultivation was allowed to be made there ?

(b) Do Government propose to refund such revenue ?

13. (a) Is it true that most of the pasture grounds which were formerly allowed to be used free by cattle are now annually put up to auction and that one of the conditions of the auction limits the number of cattle to be allowed to graze therein ?

(b) Is it true that in the pasture grounds appertaining to the villages of Savedi, Nalegaon, Baldegaon and Vadgaon in the Ahmednagar taluka, cattle were allowed to graze free until last year and that last year the said grounds were put up to auction ?

(c) Is it true that the pasture grounds of Nagpur in the same taluka were put up to auction in 1905, 1906 and 1607 with the following results :—

Year.	Sum realized.	Number of cattle allowed to be grazed.
1905	Rs. 55	No limit
1906	Rs. 65	65
1907	Rs. 105	22

Do Government propose to take action with a view to afford additional pasture to the cattle of the Presidency ?

14. (a) Is it true that the fee for a shooting license in the forests is Rs. 25 ? Are Government aware that that fee is felt to be prohibitive in the case of poor Kolies and others who, though they have a license to hold arms, are unable to shoot in the forests and kill the tigers that kill their cattle ?

(b) Is it true that in February last, a tiger killed a large number of cattle in the Khed and Maval talukas of the Poona district ?

(c) Have Government considered the desirability of reducing the fee in the case of the villagers ?

15. (a) Is it true that in the Central Provinces income-tax demands are fixed in consulation with the leading men of each place who are selected as Panch for the time being ?

(b) Have Government considered the advisability of introducing a similar system in this Presidency ?

16. Have Government considered the advisability of fixing the crop valuations in consultation with a Panch selected from the leading men of each place ?

17. Is it true that permits for collecting "rab," materials are issued only by the Round Guard ? Is it a fact that owing to the Round Guard having a large beat considerable delay and inconvenience is caused in obtaining these permits ? Have Government considered the desirability of empowering Patils and Kulkarnis also to issue such permits ?

18. Is it true that only a period of four days is allowed for each village for removing "tahal" for "rab" purposes ? Is it a fact that that period is found to be rather too short for the purpose ? Have Government considered the advisability of extending the period ? Have Government also considered the advisability of allowing "tahal" to be removed from "Ain" trees as that is believed to be well suited for "rab" purposes ?

19. (a) Is it true that the inducement of rewards to informers of Abkari offences often leads to false cases being made up against innocent persons ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state how many cases of Abkari offences were dismissed by the Magistrates of Ahmednagar during the year 1907 and on what grounds ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state why it is deemed advisable to give rewards to such informers while no rewards are given to informers of offences against the Forest, Revenue and Police laws ?

20. Have Government realized the income-tax that had remained unpaid by the Barsi Light Railway Company for several years and, if so, will they be pleased to state the amount so realized for each of the years ? Will Government be pleased to state how the tax remained unrealized and what action they have taken in the matter ?

21. (a) Will Government be pleased to state what facilities are given to agriculturists for obtaining stone for building wells ?

(b) Have Government considered the desirability of allowing them to take stone for the purpose from Government quarries free of charge ?

22. Will Government be pleased to state whether is proposed to it take action to give suitable remuneration to Kulkarnis in the Central Division having regard to the nature and extent of the work now exacted from them and the present high prices ?

23. (a) Is it true that the remuneration of the Kulkarnis in the Nagar taluka has been reduced this year and that they have in consequence refused to receive the same ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for reducing the remuneration ?

24. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to take action with a view to compel the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to provide a sufficient number of carriages for third class passengers, a good number of whom are being daily carried in goods waggons ?

25. Refering to the Government Notification dated February 18th, 1908, regarding the granting of loans to the sugarcane growers in the Poona Zilla, will Government be pleased to state whether any effort was made to get the local capitalists to take up such financing business before deciding to start it on State account ? The rate of interest which Government has decided to charge is 9 per cent. on the loans ; is it true that a private bank scheme in the Zilla projected some time ago was rejected, among other reasons, on the ground that the rate of interest the projectors proposed for such agricultural loans was so high, i.e., 9 per cent. ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh :—

1. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether a cess known as Choravero is levied from the landholders in the Panch Mahals ?

(b) What is the rate at which the cess is assessed ?

(c) How is the amount of Choravero collection utilised ?

(d) Whether certain persons have refused to pay the cess on the ground that it is illegal ?

(e) Whether any steps have been taken to recover the cess from such persons ?

2. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether in the Panch Mahals and Western Khandesh districts the Collectors decline to grant unoccupied lands to applicants on ordinary tenure but grant them only on restricted tenure ?

(b) Whether this is in consequence of any orders of Government ?

(c) And if so, will Government be pleased to say what orders have been issued on the subject ?

3. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether in the Panch Mahals the ordinary tenure is allowed to be converted into restricted tenure merely on the application of the registered occupant irrespective of the consideration whether there exist at the time mortgages or other encumbrances over the same ?

(b) Whether under the circumstances when a mortgagee applies to have his mortgage entered in the record-of-rights it is usual for the revenue officers to make a note in the record that the occupant having accepted the restricted tenure of his own accord, the mortgage rights have become annulled ?

4. Will Government be pleased to say whether they contemplate making any changes in the present rules about the pay, prospects and pension of the stipendiary village accountants ?

5. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether since 1901 the shepherds of Umbargaon peta of the Thana district are being prevented from grazing their flocks on the hilly trects of that peta ?

(b) Do Government contemplate assigning to them any area or areas in that peta in lieu of the privilege that they enjoyed till 1901 ?

6. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether the unoccupied waste lands in the village of Sola in the Sanand taluka of the Ahmedabad district have been leased to one Damodar Jivan for grazing and making babul cultivation ?

(b) Whether Damudar is an agriculturist of Sola or any neighbouring village ?

(c) Whether agriculturists of Sola and neighbouring villages had applied for a lease of this land to them ?

(d) Why was the lease given to Damodar in preference to other applicants ?

7. (a) Is it a fact that the Talukdars desire that in the Settlement register that is being prepared under section 5 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, the nature of the tenure on which they hold their lands, whether alienated, talukdari or any other tenure, should be shown as was done in the registers of the survey of 1820-1 ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to say whether they have passed any orders in this matter? and

(c) If so, to what effect?

8. Will Government be pleased to say how far the work of the survey of the Nadiad and Kapadvanj Railway has made progress and when is the construction work likely to be taken up?

9. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the complaints about the nuisance caused by the night-soil depot of the Surat Municipality?

(b) Do Government porpose to issue any orders for the abatement of this nuisance ?

10. (a) Is it the case that at the last rearrangement of its taxes by the Surat Municipality the octroi duty on cloth was newly imposed and the octroi duty on grain was considerably increased ?

(b) Do Government intend to ascertain what is the effect of this on the local trade of cloth and grain ?

11. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether survey numbers 61, 62, 63 and 67 at Magod in the Chorasi taluka of the Surat district were assessed at Rs. 61-10-0 at the original survey and whether the assessment on these numbers was raised to Rs. 177 at the revision survey ?

(b) Whether during the last 30 years this land has not merely yielded grass ?

(c) Whether there is no well in survey numbers 61, 62 and 63 and the well in survey number 67 is a small one capable of irrigating only 5 gunthas of land ?

(d) Whether the land is uneven and contains pits and mounds and its boundary is not straight but zig-zag ?

(e) Will Government be pleased to say why the assessment on this land was raised at the revision survey so heavily ?

12. Will Government be pleased to say when the construction of the Kalayan Creek Bridge is likely to be proceeded with ?

13. Will Government be pleased to say whether the Resident Magistrate of Borsad has been deputed on special duty to Anand and for what time?

14. Will Government be pleased to say what principle was adopted in determning which of the Khatadars of the Nandurbar taluka other than Brahmins and Vanis should be given the right of transfer and which not ?

15. In view of the facts that a doubt has been raised by the High Court whether section 10A of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is applicable to districts other than the 4 districts for which it was paticularly framed and that the principal sections of the Act have been made applicable to the rest of the Presidency, do Government propose to consider whether they should issue a notification for applying section 10A to the other districts ?

Question put by the Honourable Mr. H. E. E. Procter :—

1. Is it a fact that the approaches to the Dharamtar Creek and the Savitri River are being rapidly silted up and that as these waterways constitute the only means of communication for the inhabitants of these districts, this means serious inconvenience and loss to them ?

Do Government intend to inquire into this and take the necessary steps to have these creeks regularly dredged and so kept open ?

Questions put by the Honourabbe Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji :—

1. Would Government be pleased to state what is the income derived from the fees paid by the scholars in the first four standards of Government primary vernacular schools in the Bombay Presidency ?

2. Would Government also be pleased to state the income of the Municipalities and Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency from this source ?

3. Would Government be pleased to state whether there are now any description of schools where no fees are charged from the pupils attending them ? If so, what is the number of such schools and on what grounds are they so exceptionally treated ?

4. Would Government he pleased to state the number of commissions granted to Inamdars under section 88 of the Land-Revenue Code since Government Resolution No. 6984, dated 16th July 1907, Revenue Department ?

5. Is it a fact that vernacular applications in the District Court of Poona are required to be written in Balbodh characters and that the Marathi correspondence of the court and the Agency is also carried on in the same elaborate character ? Would Government be pleased to state the reason for this change.

6. (a) Would Government be pleased to inquire whether Narayan Ganesh Shotri, Inamdar of Menje Varne, talnka and district Satara, applied to the District Officer on the 17th of February 1908 for a license for a gun and whether he was refused a license ?

(b). Is it a fact that this gun has been in the family of the Inamdar for many generations until on the death of the aplicant's father it was attached for want of a license ?

(c) Is it also a fact that there is no license to possess an arm granted in the whole of the village either to another member of the Inamdar's family or to any other person ?

(d). Is it the case that the deprivation of such arms is looked upon by respectable families as a great slur upon them ? Would Government be pleased to institute inquiry in the matter ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setelvad :—

1. Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Table the reply, if any, sent by the Bombay Government to the Government of India letter No. 882 of 22nd November 1906 regarding the question of abolition of fees in primary schools.

2. Whether Government will be pleased to state when they expect to receive the report of the Committee that was appointed by them in 1906 for considering and reporting upon the measures to be taken for the extension of primary education in the Town and Island of Bombay including the proposed measure of making it free and compulsory.

3. Whether Government will be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Committee held since its appointment.

4. Whether Government will be pleased to place on the Table the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction on the various points regarding affiliated Government Institutions noted in the reports of the Colleges Inspection Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Bombay University.

5. Whether Government will be pleased to state what orders they have passed on the said proposals.

6. Whether Government will be pleased to state when the construction of the proposed hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College was commenced and when they hope the hostel to be ready.

7. Whether the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the location of the Elphinstone College have made their report and, if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay the same on the Table.

8. Whether Government have come to any conclusion regarding the question of proper accommodation for the large number of students attending the Government Law School at Bombay.

9. Whether Government have received from the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company an application to allow them to extend their line to Dholera and whether Government have taken any and, if so, what action on the same.

10. Whether Government have recently received a petition from a large number of traders, merchants and other inhabitants of Dholera asking this Government to recommend to the Government of India the extension of the Ahmeddabad-Dholka Railway line to Dholera and whether Government will be pleased to state whether they propose to make such a recommendation.

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.—

1. Have Government made any inquiry (and, if so, with what result) into the cases of Katurchand Nandram, Balaram Shriram, Fulchand Ganesh and Vishnu Anant Dharmadhikari who had submitted Memorials to Government complaining of the income tax levied from them and whose Memorials were returned to them on the ground that they did not comply with the rules ? (Vide Proceedings of the Council meeting of the 28th September 1907.)

2. (a) Have Government received Memorials from the Subordinate Officers of the Customs Preventive Service asking improvement of the scale of their salaries, removing the restrictions for their advancement to the rank of preventive officers, the equitable distribution of overtime earnings without distinction amongst members of the service and the grant of privilege leave ?

(b) Is it a fact that the prayers of the Memorialists have been supported by the Press, Indian and Anglo-Indian ?

(c) Have Government considered the prayers of the Memorialists and, if so, with what result ?

3. Will Government be pleased to state what facilities at present exist for the sale of treacle being the refuse from sugar factories ? If no sufficient facilities exist have Government considered the desirability of giving proper facilities for the purpose ?

4. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the desirability of remitting grazing fees in tracts where there has not been sufficient fodder owing to the failure of last year's rains ?

5. Will Government be pleased to state whether a petition was submitted in November 1907 to the Abkari Commissioner by certain khots of Salsette taluka regarding the action of the Abkari Department in deciding to supply the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara with spirit manufactured in the Madras Presedency and what action was taken on the same ?

Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the said petition and the reply, if any, given by the Abkari Commissioner to the same ?

6. Is it a fact that no grain compensation is paid to the teachers of the District Local Board Schools in West and East Khandesh drawing pay below Rs. 30 while it is paid to such teachers serving in municipal schools ?

If so, do Government propose to issue orders for payment of grain compensation to the former ?

7. Is it a fact that on account of want of funds the Deputy Educational Inspector of East Khandesh has abolished some village schools in the district ?

8. Is it a fact as reported in the papers that a criminal complaint has been lodged against the Mamlatdar of Amlaner in East Khandesh for removing the look of the house of a Bania during his absence in order to supply provisions to the Assistant Collector when his camp was there in April or May 1908 ?

9. Is it a fact that hardship is caused to students of primary schools on account of the prices of the new Marathi first three books being higher than those of the books of the old series ?

10. Is it a fact that Messrs. Macmillan and Company are not able to supply the vernacular readers in sufficient numbers ?

Is it a fact that the Gopal Company at Dhulia, although it sent money in advance to Messrs. Macmillan and Company, could not get those books for a long time ?

Is it a fact that Marathi Reader No. 7 is not yet available to students ?

11. Is it a fact that in West Khandesh district Forest Department is making a monopoly of trade in Mhowra flowers ?

It is a fact that the Department is purchasing all the Mhowra flowers at a fixed rate and forbids others to purchase them ?

If so, do Government propose to issue orders to the Department not to deal in those flowers and thereby come in the way of ordinary traders ?

12. Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter appearing in the "Kesari" Newspaper of the 3rd December 1907 over the signature of Mr. N. B. Ranade setting out certain gross cases of injustice with reference to the levying of income tax ? Have Government made an inquiry into those cases and, if so, with what result ? If not, will Government be pleased to inquire into the same ?

II.—PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL :—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2496, dated the 28th December 1907—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the City of Bombay Police Charges Law.

2. Reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

3. Reply to question N. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

4. Reply to question No. 7 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

5. Reply to question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

6. Reply to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

7. Reply to question No. 10 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th September 1907.

8. "Ad interim" report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).

9. Reply to question No. 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

10. Reply to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

11. Reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

12. Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind "alias" Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

13. Reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Sir Pherezrshah M. Mehta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

14. Reply to question No. 12 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

15. Reply to question No. 14 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

16. Reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28 September 1907.

17. Reply to questions No. 8 and 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setelvad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd June 1907.

18. Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

19. Reply to question No. 17 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

20. Reply to question No. 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

21. Reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

22. Reply to question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

III.—EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

IV.—BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899.
—*First Reading.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th June.

211—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

212—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

"THE" Allen, the Pool-room King has died at New York, at the age of seventy-five. He owned one of the greatest gambling establishments in the city, in connection with the operations of which he was arrested over 300 times. In no single case (the "Express" says) was he ever convicted. All sorts of ruses were employed by the police to catch him breaking the law. The doors of his pool-room were beaten down with axes, holes were cut through the roof, and the police let themselves in unexpectedly through the windows. As a rule they found a very respectable gathering of men, engaged apparently in the serious discussion of some social question. Allen was one of the kindest-hearted of men. He could be seen almost daily walking down Sixth-avenue giving "quarters" (shillings) to a crowd of poor children who followed at his heel.

DR. VON DERSCHATTA, the Austrian Minister of Railways, entered a non-smoking compartment of a train, in which he found a passenger smoking. He remonstrated with the man without effect. The Minister produced his card, expecting that would impress the smoker who, however, having glanced at it, bowed to the Minister, put it in his pocket, and continued to smoke. This was too much for Dr. von Derschatta, who at the next station requested the stationmaster to see that the rules of the company were obeyed, and to ask for the man's name and address. The stranger, the "Express" says, calmly handed to the stationmaster Dr. von Derschatta's card. As soon as the official saw the name, he humbly begged the supposed Minister's pardon, and told Dr. von Derschatta that so important a person as his Excellency could smoke where he chose and any one who did not like it must get into another compartment.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE BHAMO-MOMEIN RAILWAY.

Among the projects which figure in the recent report of the Railway Board is the Bhamo-Momein (Tengyueh) line. It is marked as having been surveyed ; its length is put at 122 1/2 miles, and its cost, on the 2ft. 6in. gauge, at 127 1/2 lakhs of rupees. In other words, it would cost just over a lakh per mile, which is a very high figure for so small a gauge. But the physical features of the country passed through are such that expenditure on construction would be far above the usual rate, though the engineers do not contemplate any real difficulties in carrying out their plans. The "Indian Trade Journal" publishes an interesting article on the line, and advocates an extension to Talifu in order to tap the trade of Yunnan. It is pointed out that trade by the Bhamo route has improved of late years ; that an imperial Chinese customs-house has been established at Tengyueh ; that a British consul is stationed there ; and that the Taotai of West Yunnan has moved his headquarters from Tali-fu to that town. The present distance by road from Bhamo to Tengyueh is 140 miles, and the proposed railway would therefore shorten this by thirteen miles. "On the selected alignment beyond the British border are extensive cultivated plains, carrying a very considerable and well-to-do population, to whom a railway would be a very great advantage." There would be a fair prospect of the line earning a dividend in a short time, and through trade would probably expand if transport by rail replaced the present method of carrying goods on pack-animals. When Upper Burma was annexed, and the process of pacification had been carried out, attention wes directed to schemes of railway extentions into Yunnan, and sanguine predictions were made as to the future linking up of Rangoon and Tali-fu. The Kunlon ferry route was then most in favour, says the "Pioneer," and eventually the Government of India committed itself to that project. The line from Mandalay to the Salween was begun, and it was carried as far as Lashio. It was found, however, that the cost of such a railway would be enormous, and the scheme was finally rejected by Lord Curzon. The French had meanwhile been steadily building their metre-gauge line from Tongking to Yunnan-fu, and it was recognised that this railway would render any extension beyond the Kunlon ferry impossible—since the traffic would be sure to follow the French route in preference to that via Kunlon. It may here be said that the Tongking-Yunnan Railway will be opened in 1910, and that its promoters expect to see a rapid development of traffic upon it. Within the last two or three years the possibilities of the Bhamo-Tengyueh route have come to the front ; and it is these which are now under the consideration of Government.

The construction of a light railway on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge from Bhamo to Tengyueh would be a comparatively simple matter, but the question has arisen as to whether the metre-gauge should not be adopted in view of an extension to Tali-fu. It is urged that the traffic from Tali-fu would be so considerable that the smaller gauge would not be equal to meeting it ; and that consequently the metre-gauge should have the preference. The Bhamo-Tengyueh section would in this case cost 163 instead of 127 1/2 lakhs, but the estimates of traffic give a return of 3 1/2 per cent. on capital outlay. As regards the extension to Tali-fu the "Trade Journal" furnishes figures which show how great are the difficulties to be overcome. Seven mountain chains would have to be crossed and numerous rivers to be bridged. The distance would be something over 206 miles and the cost would be very great. Taking the project as a whole, a line from Bhamo to Talifu on a grade of 1 in 25 would be 385 miles long and the cost would be 691 lakhs. This would permit of steam traction being used, but the suggestion has been made that electric power should be employed. The Salween River could be dammed, and the necessary power obtained by an installation costing only twenty lakhs of rupees. The electrification of the whole line would, however, cost 220 lakhs. The advantage to be gained by this use of electricity would be that a saving in mileage of 45, at a ruling grade of 1 in 15 would be possible, but against this would have to be put the extra cost of working, nearly three lakhs per annum. Summing up the results it appears that an electric railway on the metre-gauge would cost no less a sum than 753 lakhs, while one of the ordinary kind would mean an initial outlay of 720 1/2 lakhs. The return on the latter sum is put at 23 per cent. immediately after the opening of the line ; but it is remarked that as a very populous and flourishing country would be passed through, the paltry trade which now exists would be revolutionised and much higher dividends earned. It will remain for engineering experts to decide as to the gauge and also as to the rival merits of steam and electric power ; but the case for the latter does not seem yet to have been made good. As to the financial aspects of the project it is unlikely that the Government of India will be able to find so large a sum as 700 or more lakhs for many years to come. The most that they can be expected to do would be to finance the Bhamo-Tengyueh Section in the first instance. The prospects of securing some of the great trade of Yunnan are attractive enough ; and the eventual solution will probably be found in an arrangement with the Chinese Government. The latter, following their new policy, may be able to induce capitalists to come forward and take up the work from Tengyueh to Tali-fu on satisfactory guarantees being given. The French have beaten us at present in this railway race to Yunnan, but in the end we may be able to utilise with advantage the long neglected Bhamo route.

What Englishman, a writer in the "Express" asks, could answer all these questions about London ?

1. Where is the original stone of London ?
2. Where is Apsly House, and who lived there ?
3. What objects of interest are there between Holborn-circus and the Bank ?
4. Where are the statues of Sir Colin Campbell, Thomas Carlyle, Charles I., George III., Lord Byron, Mrs. Siddons, Peel ?
5. Which are the six oldest house in London, and when were they built ?
6. Between what hours is the British Museum open ?
7. Where is the only round church in London ?
8. What famous men lived in the Middle Temple?
9. Where are there remains of the Roman wall ?
10. Why were Aldgate, Ludgate-hill, Billingsgate, Moorgate, and Newgate so named ?
11. Where did Samuel Johnson live ?
12. When were houses first numbered in London, and which is known as No. 1 ?

THE STRAIGHT TIP for the winner is anxiously sought for prior to any of our great races, and the joy or sorrow of the recipients is largely measured by the amount of money they afterwards win or lose. There is no uncertainty, however, or anguished suspense, as to the result of using Holloway's Pills and Ointment. After a fair trial the gain is sure and great. The Pills, taken occasionally in prescribed doses, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials. The Ointment is a grand remedy for the removal of rheumatic pains, wounds, sores, ulcers, cuts, or bruises.

BY THE WAY.

NATIVE REFORM IN NATAL.

The new Native Bill, which will be discussed by the Natal Legislature next month, is the most interesting and comprehensive measure dealing with South African natives since the Glen Grey Act passed by the Cape Colony. On the introduction of responsible government in Natal, the Secretary for Native Affairs, previously a permanent official, became a member of the Ministry, shifting with each Government. This was distasteful to the natives, who are strong supporters of fixity of office, and believe supersession is due to bad conduct. Much greater prestige is accorded to the chiefs, and they will thus recover much lost power over the tribesmen. The four new members of the Lelislative Council will be chosen for their special knowledge of native manners and customs.

A FAMOUS LONDON LANDMARK.

Whitechapel Parish Church, which will receive a new rector, is a well-known waymark of East London. The present handsome edifice replaced the "white chapel" of Stebonheath—as Stepney was called—and was erected about thirty years ago at enormous cost by Mr. Octavius Coope, the brewer, who was then M.P. for Middlesex. In the old church a curious incident happened during the days of Queen Anne. Dr. Welton, the Tory rector, wished to be revenged upon White Kennet, the Whig pamphleteer, who had received the deanery of Peterborough as a reward for political apostasy. He set up an altar-piece of the Last Supper, in which Kennet, wearing full canonicals, was depicted as Judas Iscariot. All London flocked to laugh at the libellous picture until the Bishop interfered and ordered the removal of Kennet's portrait.

POST OFFICE INSURANCE.

The London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" is able to give an authoritative summary of the recommendations which have been agreed upon by Lord Farrer's Committee on Post Office Life Assurance. The chief recommendation is that the limit of the amount of insurance should be raised from £100 to £300. It is also proposed that in future any surpluses which may be shown on the insurance fund should be applied for the benefit of existing insurants, after setting aside a sufficient reserve fund, and that the surrender value should be made applicable to the keeping up of premiums which have fallen into arrear. Further, there will be a simplification of the proposal form, and a development of the stamp slip system for the collection of premiums.

MR. LOUIS BECKE'S NEW MISSION.

Mr. Louis Becke, the well-known writer, who has pictured the conditions of life in the South Seas in many works with such vivid realism, is about to return to the Southern Hemisphere in a new capacity. Mr. Becke, the "Scotsman" says, has been bitten with the desire to engage in scientific research work in the islandstudded seas, where he passed over a score of years of his life as trader. To this end he has decided to take up his residence for a period of at least several months in Bougainville, the largest island of the Solomon group. Included in his equipment will be a phonograph for recording the native songs. For the purpose of mapping the island he intends to take with him from New Zealand a competent surveyor, and the result of their joint labours ought to be an interesting addition to geographical knowledge of the Solomon Islands. The expedition is being undertaken with the approval and support of the Royal Geographical Society.

HOW DIPHTHERIA IS SPREAD.

The enormous mortality from diphtheria among wood-pigeons of late pears has formed the subject of investigations by medical men for some time past, and as a result of their labours we have been assured that the bacterium which caused this mortality was not communicable either to man or to other animals. But Dr. W. L. Sambon, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has just contributed a long account of the disease to the "Lancet," wherein he contends that in supposing the virulence of this disease to be confined to the wood-pigeon we are probably labouring under a grave mistake. He has at any rate shown, if he has not actually proved, that the wood-pigeon bacillus is equally destructive to the domesticated pigeons, and that these in turn infect game birds and domesticated fowls. The latter carry the disease into the cattle yards and stables of farms, victimising the horses on the one hand and cows on the other. Thence the teamster and the milkman among the farm hands become infected, the latter distributing the germs with the milk sent to town !

A DANGER IN EGGS.

But it would seem that diphtheria may, on occasions, be directly communicable from birds to man. And this, surprising though it may seem, through eggs ! At any rate, Dr. Sambon has found the characteristic diphtheritic membranes in the oviduct of fowls, and he has also found fragments of such infectious matter in the egg itself and on his own breakfast-table ! Cooking, no doubt, destroys the insidious germ, but those who frequently partake of raw eggs and milk should see that the "white" of the egg is above suspicion before swallowing the luscious drink ! Another reason for believing the wood-pigeon to be responsible for the spread of diphtheria is the fact that the disease is most prevalent along the East Coast of England—the landing-places of the vast hordes of this species which come to us every year, and in greater numbers of the late years than ever. As yet Dr. Sambon's results are not absolutely conclusive, but they are sufficiently important and demand very serious attention.

DISPUTED RELICS.

The alleged "Nelson Gavel" which was the gift a short time ago of Santa Monica to Admiral Evans, of the American Fleet, and the authenticity of which is now being hotly disputed, is sharing the fate of other relics of the great Admiral which have led to wordy warfare. Sixty years or so ago there was a right royal quarrel between Sir Harris Nicolas and a curiosity-dealer, the subject of which was the coat Nelson is said to have worn at Trafalgar, and which Lady Hamilton had pledged to a London Alderman. In the following year (1846) Lord Saye and Sele paid 100 guineas for Nelson's Trafalgar sword, which he presented to Greenwich Hospital. When Sir Harris saw the sword he wrote to the "Times," declaring that the weapon was a fraud—that it was not at all the kind of sword an English Admiral could have worn in 1805 ; that the scabbard was not made for the sword ; and that Nelson did not wear a sword at all on the fatal day at Trafalgar. A couple of law-suits followed, in both of which the dealer, who admitted that he had only paid £1 for the sword, was defeated.

A MISSIONARY MODERATOR.

Dr. Robert Laws, the first missionary appointed to the office of Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, which is holding, its annual session at Edinburgh was born at Aberdeen in 1851, and on hearing, when a lad of fourteen, Dr.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 3/4 ex		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' bence	24 7/8	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	53 7/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.	1 3/8	un	chgd
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
6 months' sight	2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.
Rs. 5,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 4,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 10,00,000

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 10,80,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots Steady with better demand and improved business.

Futures	...Quiet
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...300 ,,
Imports	...6·65 +10
Mid-Americans ...	...7 7-8 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...	

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·26	5·26	5·25	5·37	5·25
+04	+04	+04	+04	+05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·13	5·13	5·12	5·12	
+05	+06	+06	+06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 7,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... .
Spot Cotton—11·80 +25.	
Futures—Month of July 10·61+19	Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·50—10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/4 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·67+03
Do do Oct. 9·61—13
Closing Tone of Futures:—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—38 June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 59 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 58½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52 July—August—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1/2—June-July—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 8½d.—Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...32/3
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	...34
General tone of Tallow Auction	...firm.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Rupees ...	5,000	Lanco	R. Cooverger.
1 Bundle Gold Bullions,	3,181	Chindi	D. Anandjee.
Sovereigns ...	750		
1 Bundle Sov ...	900		
Gold Coins...	551	Basreh	A. M. Meer.
Rupees ...	2,500		
2 Bundles Rs....	4,000	Bushire ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
11 Bundles Rs....	20,200	Muscat	Sundry Importers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 16th June.

Money :—

The Bank or Bengal cash balance is Rs. 12 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T., 1s. 3 39-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has not been much business passing; only a moderate enquiry for remittance has made the selling rate a little doubtful. Credits are very scarce for any delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady, the market closing as under with an upward tendency.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 29/32
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 mos. ths' sight—	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	351 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	364

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 95 13-16 ready and 95 7-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement	,, 95·14

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the Bar Silver Market in London closed unchanged at 24 7-8 for cash and delivery forward in two months; and with New York at 53 7-8. Locally the market has been firmer, the ready rate improving to-day from 64 9-16 to 64 11-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are also better and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	64	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have little or no change to report in the general position of our market. Contract prices are practically unchanged, but there is very little business doing. New crop is quiet but steady.

Exporters to Japan continue the best buyers of ready cotton, and full prices are being paid for really choice lots. For Europe there is very little demand, and Mills continue buying quietly. The turnover at Colaba was again about 4,060 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	238	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	211	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ,,	205	
Fine M. G. Buttia ,,	198	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198/4	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	
Good Westerns ...	200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230/31	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	239	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206/7	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194/5	
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	190/91	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	180	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·93	5·87	5·63	5·33	5·20
—03	—03	—03	—04	—05
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
5·13	5·10	5·07	5·07	
—05	—05	—05	—05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady, the demand having fallen off.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8	8	0 B. T.
September	,,	8	15	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady, with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	4	0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	5	0 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	7	0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	4	0 ,,

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steady but there is only a very small demand.

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	56	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	57	8	0
,, Secunderabad ... ,,		56	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	12	0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	31	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

... ...	Rs.	25	8	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	5	7	0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ...	Rs.	6	5	0 B. T.

Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market is closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,041	bales.
Wheat	8,798	cwts.
Linseed	3,994	,,
Rapeseed	6,284	,,
Gingellyseed	610	,,
Poppyseed	6,494	,,
Groundnuts	7	,,
Castorseed	7,542	,,
Rice	2,324	,,
Myrabollams	856	,,
Cottonseed	4,882	,,
Mowraseed	338	,,
Gram	306	,,
Jowar	130	,,
Maize	nil	,,

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General, on Thursday, the 18th June :—

Aggregate amount tendered ...	£	Nil
Total amount accepted ...	£	Nil

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

The following are excerpts from proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 9th June :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th June 1908.	Total from 1st April to 6th June 1908.	For week ending 8th June 1907.	Total from 1st April to 8th June 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	228	24	238
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	208	22	244
Vessels transported	22	141	22	200
Vessels attended to	2	26	5	14
Vessels warped	1	5	...	12

MR. BEN H. MUNDY took over charge from June 15 of Reuter's Telegram Co., in Calcutta, vice Mr. B. E. Griffiths, proceeding home on leave.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	65½
	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,825
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 380
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	132
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	33
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis 5 1/2
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 35
Tresoher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	800	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	56	400
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,095
Coronation Milis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	370
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	50	660
Empress	500	500	25	340
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	550
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	168
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	490
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	735
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,137½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,960
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehmat	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	880
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,33
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	16	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)..	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	160
Branch City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M' ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	390
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ,,	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	459
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,508
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patti	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 102

GREEM-ROOM GOSSIP

COALS AND THE DRAMA.

The drama at summer prices; and who more fitting to follow the example of the coal merchants in this matter than the Asches? Mr. Oscar of that ilk and his charming wife, Miss Lily Brayton, have agreed with Mr. Charles Frohman, for ever scuttling after new ideas, that summer prices shall rule at the Aldwych when they and their "best selected" company appear at this house in Mr. Frank Stayton's comedy, "The Two Pins," which, appropriately enough, has been tried and not found wanting in weight at Newcastle, says L. G. T. in M. A. P. Since it is not unusual for the pit and gallery to be amused early in the evening by a single entertainer, might I respectfully suggest that the services in this connection of Lieutenant Cole would fall in pretty comfortably with the scheme of Mr. Frohman?—who, by the way, desires it to be known that he is producing "Peter Pan" in Paris, with Miss Cannock Chase—I mean (forgive me) Miss Pauline Chase—in the title-role.

COMTE DE SAXE.

Messrs. Frohman and Asche's "summer prices" plan at the Aldwych brings to my mind the production years ago, at a Gaiety "matinee," of a new comedy in which all the characters had French names, and most of the minor actors and actresses had strange ways of pronouncing them. The player who created the best gust of laughter of the afternoon, in this little matter of French, as she was then and there being spoke, was the gentleman who took the part of a servant, and in stentorian tones suddenly made the announcement, at the heroine's drawing-room door, "Count de Sacks!" Who could blame the wag in the gallery for shouting down, "Yes, you'd better! I know these coal merchants!"

THE KINGSWAY FOURSOME.

Congratulations to Mr. Edward A. Parry, Mr. Anthony P. Wharton, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, and Miss Eva Anstruther upon the excellence of their plays, now to be seen at the Kingsway on such afternoons as are not wanted by "Diana of Dobson's" for her usual "matinees." "Charlotte on Bigamy," Mr. Parry's effort, is a bright little comedy of character, in which Miss Gertrude Scott scores largely as an exceedingly practical young woman, Charlotte Garvice, the daughter of a night-watchman; Charlotte preferring a young engine-driver with £2 10s. a week to a lawyer's clerk with a little more than half that salary and a four-roomed cottage won in a Limerick competition. Charlotte doesn't think much of the cottage, it's only a "two up and two down," as she expressively calls it, and although there is social distinction in the lawyer's clerk, there is ten shillings extra in the engine-driver, even when a similar sum has been reckoned for rent.

THE EXPECTATIONS OF A STREET.

Besides, Charlotte loves the engine-driver, and determines to marry him even when she hears that there's the little matter of a wife somewhere, a woman who deserted him on the honeymoon, "There's plenty of bigamy in the Bible," says Charlotte, "and the street expects a marriage." Luckily for them both, it is discovered that the lost woman was running two living husbands at the time of her marriage with Charlotte's young man. The interest lies more in Charlotte's practical arguments than in the episode of which she is the central figure. And the judicial knowledge displayed in the conversation of the lawyer's clerk is decidedly worth one's money to acquire. "How much will she get?" asks the engine-driver, in reference to the bigamist, who has been arrested. "Depends on the judge," answers the shrewd clerk, "and the sort of life he lived when he was a young man."

PLAIN BUT ROMANTIC.

Mr. Wharton's Nocturne, "A" as befits a contribution from the author of "Irene Wycherley," is a sad little piece which tells of the agony suffered by a plain girl who is living with a pretty one about to get married. Not to be outdone by "A Waltz Dream," Martha, the plain girl, has a love-scene dream in which a man she has never spoken to—The Man in Grey Tweeds, who looked at her lovingly on a railway platform—comes on the stage when the pretty girl is out of the room and proposes that they shall get married at once, and book a honeymoon in Venice. The business with the Grey Tweeds is a little bit sudden, and at first it looks like an accident to the stage management; but when the pretty girl returns to the room, with her selfishly happy chatter about her own wedding, and The Man backs out of the scene like a ghost at cockcrow, it is apparent to all that "Martha," now awakened from a doze, has been dreaming of the beautiful Impossible. Some most impressive work from Miss Haidee Wright, as the plain girl, carries this sorrowful little comedy to success. But "A Nocturne" cannot be recommended as a bright pick-me-up for old maids.

A CURLY-WIG AND A WHIRLIGIG.

After "A Nocturne" we get what the Sicilians would have made a Noc-about-turne—Mrs. W. K. Clifford's tragedy of love, poison, and firearms, "The Latch." In this Miss Constance Collier, with that curl she knews so well how to toss back into its place every time it falls out of it (but what's the matter with hairpin?,) play the parts of the new wife of a man who loved her when he married the woman he has poisoned. The murder discovered, and "the ounds of justice on 'is track" (as they used to say in older melodrama than this), the poisoner (Mr. Norman McKinnel) shoots himself "off," and the curtain descends on the probability of the new wife, who has promised to follow her beloved wheresoever he may go, doing likewise: the poor lady, it is to be hoped, being fireproof. Miss Eva Anstruther's playlet, "The Whirligig," shows us that delightful actress, Miss Marion Terry, as a widow who determines not to marry again, but to devote herself henceforth to her son and the girl he shall choose for his wife. As Lady Lee (Miss Terry) is being worried after by the man she would like to marry, it is extremely fortunate for her that the girl her son chooses does not strike her as being worth a sacrifice of any real account; and I am happy to be able to say that when last I saw Sir Anthony Culgaith, M.P., neglecting his Parliamentary duties for the pleasures of Lady Lee's company, there were indications in the atmosphere of a determination on the part of this charming widow to see if a second husband lasted longer than a first.

MR. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, who live at Woodside, near Croydon, and whose ages are ninety and eighty-two respectively, have just celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. Neither has experienced a day's illness for the last fifteen years, while Mr. Wilson can still be seen at work in his garden. The list of their descendants totals eighty-six.

THE team of the Manchester United Football Club recently played a match against a club at Buda-Pesth and won by 7 goals to *nil*. Considerable uproar arose during the match, the onlookers alleging that the Englishmen had infringed the Rules of the game. The crowd pelted the visitors with stones, and it was only owing to the intervention of the Police that the Englishmen were able to leave the ground without further molestation.

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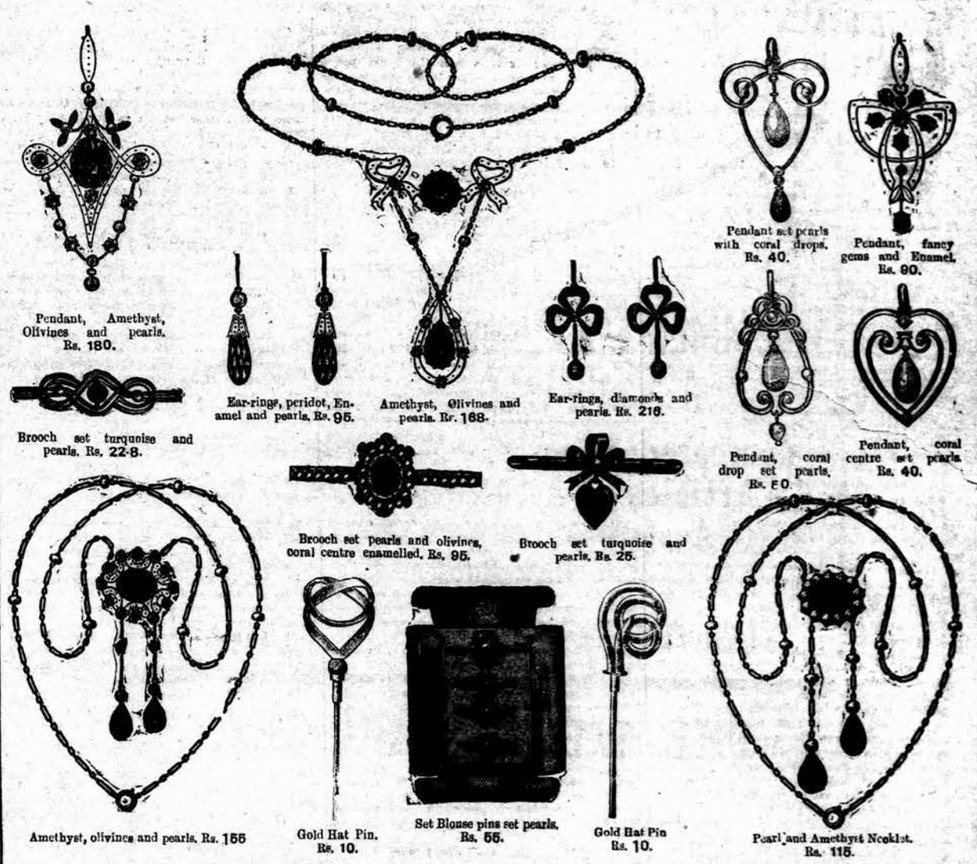

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